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TURKS IN PERSIA FACING CAPTURE OR SURRENDER

All Means of Escape Cut Off by
the Taking of Bagdad by the
Allies—Turkish Force at
Present Is Put at 15,000

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Information has been received by the State Department from reliable sources that by the capture of Bagdad all the Turkish forces in Persia are cut off and must either surrender or be captured, as they cannot by any means extricate themselves from their present position.

The force of Turks in Persia has been greatly cut down and now numbers not more than 15,000. It is expected that all these will be taken either by the British or Russians.

This department is still without information concerning the fate of 1000 citizens of the United States who are marooned at Beirut.

The situation created in the mid-East by the fall of Bagdad before the British forces, under General Maude, is one of the most interesting and important that has been brought about since the outbreak of the war. Quite apart from the moral effect of the fall of the great city on the banks of the Tigris, held in veneration, as it is, by Muhammadans all over the world, its capture supplies the British forces with an invaluable base for further operations, and gives them control of the railroad of the Bagdad railway, which is completed as far as Tikrit, some 100 miles on the road to Mosul.

The Turkish forces in Syria and Armenia are now being attacked from the north, south and east. In the north, from the direction of Trebizond, although progress has for some time been slow, the Russians are steadily making their way in the direction of the important Armenian town of Sivas. They are also operating in the neighborhood of Bitlis, and steadily pushing the Turks before them towards Diarbekir, a key town on the Turkish second line of defense, whilst aiming all the time at Ras-el-Ain on the Bagdad railway. Further to the southeast the Russians are moving rapidly towards the Mesopotamian frontier from Sakks in Persia, and still further to the southeast, sweeping round in a gigantic circle, their forces are moving rapidly on Keremanshah, a junction with the British forces at Bagdad being their main objective. Between the British forces operating on the Tigris and the British forces which are now approaching Jerusalem lies the vast waterless stretch of the Syrian desert. The great line of encirclement is here broken; but the desert forms an impregnable defense for the left flank of General Maude's forces and for the right flank of the Palestine armies, and the meeting place of the two forces is inevitably Aleppo, the apex of the rough triangle of which the line Jerusalem-Bagdad forms the base.

Very little is certainly known as yet regarding the forces moving on Jerusalem. The last news of them was to the effect that they were within some 15 miles of the ancient capital of Palestine. There can be little doubt, however, that their immediate object is the capture of Jerusalem, and after that, to push north as rapidly as possible, receiving reinforcements, may be from Tripoli and Beirut, to Homs and Aleppo. Once in possession of Aleppo, with the Russians in the

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

As more detail becomes available regarding the capture of Bagdad, it is seen to be one of the most brilliant feats of arms which the war has yet afforded. After announcing the fall of the city in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law declared that no praise could be too high for the "dash and determination" of the British and Indian troops engaged, and he spoke in warm praise of the organizing ability and faculty for leadership displayed by General Maude. Petrograd reports a further advance by the Russian army working southwest from the direction of Hamadad in Persia. The Russians are now within 20 miles of Keremanshah, and the Turks "hard pressed" by the Russian troops have withdrawn to Hadjilabad.

On the western front, both the British and the French continue to make steady gains. London announces successful raids in the vicinity of Pouchaveaux, north of Peronne, and to the south of Arras; whilst Paris reports further gains in the Champagne district.

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday, via wireless to Sayville). The German War Office yesterday issued the following statement:

Western front: On account of the very bright weather the activity of long-range guns and airplanes increased at many places on this front. Fire especially was strong in the Amere sector between Rucquoy and le

NEW MEASURES IN SPAIN AROUSE GREAT INTEREST

Men and Women of United
States to Have Chance to
Show Adherence by Signing

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday).—The Premier, Count de Romanones, announces that a notice is about to appear prescribing the regulations to be observed by aliens. The regulations deal with rules and restrictions for aliens proposing to enter or leave Spain, aliens resident in Spain and Spaniards leaving for foreign countries. The Premier states also that the measures are imposed by prevailing circumstances, but aliens resident in Spain need not expect less good treatment than in the past.

The Cabinet Council has had under consideration new measures for the control and equal distribution of the stocks of wheat and coal in the country. The Government is also taking into consideration the necessity in the near future of the suppression of various qualities of bread and the establishment of a standard flour.

A royal decree has been published establishing control, by the Minister of Public Works, over all factories producing railway material. These factories will be obliged to produce all material required by Spanish companies. Exportation is to be authorized of all articles of food, the price and nature of which are such that they cannot be consumed by the working classes.

It is announced that the Government is about to issue a new loan of 1,000,000,000 pesetas at 5 per cent. It will be issued in the form of national debt bonds redeemable in 50 years. The issues will commence on

(Continued on page nine, column three)

DUMA SITTINGS SUSPENDED BY IMPERIAL UKASE

Session of Council of Empire Also
Held Up—May Reconvene
Next Month—Effort to Over-
step M. Protopopoff

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday).—Two imperial ukases were issued on Monday ordering suspension of the sittings in the Duma and Council of the Empire as from Sunday. The sittings are, however, to be resumed sometime next month at latest, unless extraordinary circumstances supervene.

These ukases follow upon circumstances already cabled, namely, turbulence in the streets of Petrograd with here and there some looting of bread shops. The position in Russia still is that there is no lack of food and in many places it is possible to get any quantity of bread at prewar prices. The lack of organization in distributing supplies and mismanagement of these supplies led, however, to a shortage in Petrograd itself which produced General Khabaloff's communique.

Out of this situation arose the conference, initiated by M. Rodzianko, president of the Duma, at which were present the Prime Minister, the ministers of War, Marine, Communications and Agriculture, the president and vice-president of the Duma and Council of the Empire and the president of the Petrograd Zemstvo, M. Protopopoff, of all the prominent Russian political leaders, was not present for the simple reason that he was not invited. This conference decided to take the work of distributing Petrograd's supplies out of the hands of M. Protopopoff's Ministry, namely, the Ministry of Interior, and to intrust it to the Petrograd City Council and for this purpose it was necessary to prohibit municipalities from undertaking commercial enterprises. The bill, which the Duma made at once have dealt with, would have had a general character giving all municipalities throughout Russia the right to undertake the purchase and distribution of corn and other supplies.

(Continued on page two, column one)

HOLLAND TO BE ASKED TO HANDLE RELIEF IN FRANCE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Herbert C. Hoover, director-general of the Belgian relief work, called suddenly for Cadix, Spain, today on the steamship Antonio Lopez.

At the office of the commission it was explained that German authorities had intimated that they would rather have the relief in northern France administered by citizens of some neutral nation, in view of the relations of the United States and Germany. Mr. Hoover will arrange for Hollanders to take over the work in this section. He dropped the great new campaign for funds recently launched in this country and made hurried arrangements for the trip abroad.

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Count Ferdinand A. H. von Zeppelin

Count Ferdinand A. H. von Zeppelin, whose name will always be associated with the great airships which have been called after him, was a native of Baden in Germany and was educated at the Polytechnic school at Stuttgart, at the Military Academy at Ludwigsburg and the University of Tubingen. He became a general at the age of 42 and retired, some 10 years later, in order to devote all his time to aeronautics, of which he had for long been an enthusiastic student. He built his first airship in 1897, but it was not until the year 1900 that he succeeded in navigating it any distance. The first trials of the ship he completed in that year seemed satisfactory; but later the new machine developed many defects, and proved unmanageable except in certain kinds of weather. For six years Count Zeppelin worked away at his invention, and although the history of those six years is a long record of repeated failures, at the end of that time, he succeeded in producing a ship, which gave promise of better things. The German Government agreed to purchase the new craft, if it could make a continuous flight of 24 hours; but three years more had to pass before the conditions fulfilled these conditions. Finally, in May, 1909, he produced a ship which succeeded in making a flight of some 900 miles, and his achievement was greeted with acclamation throughout Germany. Since that time, tremendous improvements have been made in these great vessels; but their practical utility as weapons of war has yet to be demonstrated.

SIR C. MACARA'S VIEW OF INDIA'S DUTY ON COTTON

Protests Against Lancashire
Being Singled Out for Taxation
to the Advantage of Another
Part of the Empire

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, (Tuesday).—In reply to a request from The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau to express an opinion on the new Indian cotton duty, Sir Charles Macara, former president of the English Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Associations, states that he had specially avoided giving expression to opinions on subjects of political controversy ever since the war commenced, but that on the question of the Indian cotton duty he could no longer remain silent. "I have never," he declared, "as a convinced Free Trader objected to any impost considered necessary for revenue purposes, but it is, I maintain, not fair that Lancashire should be singled out for taxation to the distinct advantage of another part of the Empire."

"Let us," he continued, "be just to all parties and not penalize one to the gain of another. I maintain it is not right for the Government to give preference to Indian manufacturers. Let us have fair competition. No bolstering up on one hand and no penalizing on the other."

"If," Sir Charles stated in conclusion, "the Indian manufacturer can beat us in the open market, let him do so, but we do not help him by preferential treatment."

CHINESE SENATE FAVORS A BREAK WITH GERMANY

PEKING, China (Sunday).—The Senate today approved the severance of relations with Germany by a vote of 152 to 37. It is expected that the Government will take action to this end soon.

As the Germans See It

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—Commenting on the possibility of China joining the Entente, the Koelnische Volkszeitung holds that the event would have no military importance, but admits that great German economic interests would be destroyed, and points out that numerous German vessels are still engaged in the Chinese coastal service.

China May Enter War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Developments looking to a severance of relations with Germany by China were reported to the State Department on Monday by Minister Reisch at Peking, with the prediction that a final rupture might be expected at any time. There is no intimation from any source that China is prepared as yet to actually join in the war against Germany, although diplomatic circles here confirm Peking dispatches, saying the Entente, led by Japan, is urging the Peking Government to declare war. China has signified her intention of following the lead of the United States, and it has been regarded here that she would hold to that course.

YARROWDALE MEN ARRIVE AT ZURICH

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Major-General Leonard Wood has recommended the plan of establishing a number of military training camps in New England during the coming summer. During the spring he will visit Massachusetts and inspect the site near Hingham that has been offered to the Government.

STORIES GIVEN OUT BY FERRARA DENIED IN CUBA

Transmission of Cablegrams
Which He Claims to Have
Received From Havana Al-
leged to Have Been Impossible

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba.—Much indignation is being manifested by many in Cuba on account of the manner in which newspapers in the United States are accepting stories given out by Dr. Orestes Ferrara in New York in his efforts to create sentiment among Americans favorable to the Liberals, who are attempting to overthrow the government of President Menocal.

Dr. Ferrara has been giving out cable dispatches alleged to have been received from Havana, making statements, when, owing to the censorship established by President Menocal, it is claimed it was impossible for him to receive the dispatches. One statement explains that the Liberals had to take up arms because President Menocal was slaughtering them. There is not a single instance, it is claimed in denial, where a Liberal was killed or wounded or imprisoned for political causes until the conspiracy was discovered against the legally constituted Government. Not a single Liberal has been killed since except in the country fighting in open rebellion against the armed forces, it is alleged.

Among other alleged misstatements in the same article given out by Dr. Ferrara, is the assertion that President Menocal's brothers are prisoners of the rebels, which statement is said to be false. Another statement says that President Menocal's sugar mills are in the possession of the rebels, an assertion alleged to be equally untrue. Another statement is that President Menocal's call for volunteers resulted in the recruiting of only 10 men, when the facts are said to be that the call for volunteers was all that could be desired and was responded to by young Cubans of the very best type.

Another statement in the same article was that "the story that the Cuban navy is loyal is ridiculous," when, as a matter of fact, it is claimed, every last man of the Cuban navy has stood by his oath to support the Government.

Marines Land in Cuba

United States Forces Patrol Streets of
Santiago

SANTIAGO, Cuba.—Five hundred United States marines and blue-jackets are in Santiago patrolling the city, while smaller detachments are doing similar duty in Guantanamo, Manzanillo and Nuevitas. Others are at the El Combra mine, a few miles from Santiago. The Americans here have been careful not to interfere in the least particular with the conduct of the civil government. Officials appointed by the Liberals before the evacuation of the city by their troops remain in control.

The banks remain closed under orders from their main offices. Most of the funds have been withdrawn by depositors and all the Government funds, something in excess of \$500,000, have been taken by the rebels.

Santiago has ceased to be a closed port. The Cuban gunboat Matanzas, which had been at the mouth of the harbor for two days, has left for Guantanamo. She had not been permitted to enter Santiago by Commander Reginald R. Belknap, commanding the American naval forces. Apparently there is no resentment against the presence of the Americans at Santiago. Even the local police were invited to continue their duty, the Americans making it clear that they were in the city merely to preserve order.

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UNITED STATES STILL HAVE BIG BRITISH ORDERS

Certain Contracts Terminate This
Month, but Other Orders
Have Yet to Be Filled

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Regarding the report that British contracts, especially for war munitions, lapse at the end of this month, The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns from an authoritative source that the statement is an exaggeration.

Certain contracts happen to terminate this month, but while impossible to go into details it may safely be said that the United States will still have numerous and large orders to fulfill. The present war makes unprecedented demands on munition manufacturers, and while Great Britain's output steadily increases her allies' requirements have still to be considered.

FEELING IN PERU STATED TO BE IN FAVOR OF ALLIES

Extensive German Propaganda
Carried on There, but the Indica-
tions Are That It Has Had
Only Slight Effect

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its Lima Correspondent

LIMA, Peru.—Despite the extensive German propaganda which has been carried on in this country, the feeling entertained by the people here and shown in no small degree in the newspapers, is pro-French. Therefore, it may be asserted, notwithstanding any statements to the contrary, that the attitude of the different states is one giving evidence of a strong inclination toward the Allies, and an estimate of any future action may with confidence be based on this assumption.

South American Feeling

Press and People Divided Upon
Policy of Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the leading newspapers of South America are found widely divergent opinions expressed as to the advisability of supporting the action of the United States. El Mercurio of Santiago, says that "the nations of South America leagued to the United States by historical bonds of union and powerful interests, have created an intelligence which is each day more perfect, and are more obliged today than ever to sustain the cause declared by President Wilson."

La Prensa of Buenos Ayres, on the other hand, says: "The words of Wilson expressing the conviction that all the neutral countries will adopt the same attitude as that of the United States is another proof of the inclination of North American public men to speak as though they were delegates of all the American republics and all the neutrals. . . . The interests of North America in this emergency are different from those of the other nations of the American continent, who have not great merchant fleets such as that of the United States, and the lives of whose citizens are not in danger. . . . The policy of Argentina should be, first, the exclusion, where possible, of its moral influence in favor of the reestablishment of peace; second, to obtain concessions for maritime traffic between

(Continued on page seven, column two)

INSTRUCTIONS ARE READY FOR SHIP GUNNERS

Commissioned Naval Officers to
Be in Charge of Defense Crews
and Hostile Submarines Are
to Be Fired Upon on Sight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels today made formal announcement that the instructions to American commissioned officers in charge of gun crews soon to be placed on merchant vessels traversing the blockade zone had been completed, and would be sent out "as they were needed."

The Navy drew up the code of instructions and it received its final approval at a conference between Secretaries Lansing and Daniels last night. No statement will be made as to their character, and Navy officials are outspoken in their assertion that it would be a national calamity if any of them should fall into the hands of the press and be published in defiance of the departmental request that matters of this kind be held confidential in the present crisis.

Secretary of State Lansing has repeatedly made the statement to the press that a ship defensively armed could regard as legitimate presumptive evidence of hostile intent the fact that a submarine was approaching her, and therefore has a right to "fire at sight," and not wait for any overt evidence of hostile intent on the part of the U-boat. Whether this ruling of the State Department is included in the naval instructions will not be made public at the present time.

The Government has left no doubt as to what its policy is to be with respect to the arming of ships, but has made known to the world that ships of the United States registry will be provided with guns and an expert crew to man them.

It is understood so far as the ships themselves are concerned they will have the same status in law as if no arms were aboard them. The officers and men of the gun crews will have explicit orders from the Navy Department as arranged by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy.

It is understood that the gun crews will be entirely independent of the masters of the ships on which they serve. The masters will navigate the ships and the decision as to what to do in any case where a submarine is sighted will rest with the commander of the gun crew.

This bureau is given to understand that before reaching the decision to arm merchant ships, the Government canvassed the problem from every possible angle, and having reached the conclusion to arm ships and man the guns, no doubt exists that the Government will see the new policy through.

German Treaty Efforts

Serious Possibilities of Exemption
Clause in War Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Swiss Minister, Dr. Paul Ritter, called at the State Department on Monday by direction of the German Foreign Office, with a copy of the proposed protocol amending the treaty of 1793, by terms of which the United States would renew its obligation to exempt the nationals of Germany from arrest in the event of war. Dr. Ritter was unable to see Secretary Lansing.

The anxiety of Germany to secure the exemption of her citizens in this country is regarded with suspicion in well informed quarters. The United States has denounced certain sections of the old treaty, the portion relating to consuls, and in international law this action is considered to nullify the entire treaty. At least the status of the treaty, in view of the denunciation, is a mooted question.

It is pointed out that in the event of war with Germany one of the greatest sources of danger to the United States would not be on the Atlantic Ocean, but within its own borders.

Every German-American citizen, it has been pointed out heretofore in The Christian Science Monitor, is subject under the laws of Germany, to dual citizenship, that is to say, he still owes allegiance to the Fatherland.

(Continued on page seven, column four)

MILWAUKEE LOYALTY MEETING TO BE HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A call signed by 1000 citizens of this city has been issued, for a mass meeting Saturday night to endorse the stand of President Wilson in upholding the rights of the United States. The entire auditorium which seats 8000 has been engaged.

The meeting will be addressed by Senator Huston, a supporter of the President, Congressman Lenroot, Guy D. Goff, former United States district attorney, and F. X. Swietlik, August H. Vogel, manufacturer, will preside. Arrangements are being made by Wheeler R. Bloodgood, secretary of the committee which has prepared a roll of thousands of names pledging loyalty to the President.

TURKS IN PERSIA FACE CAPTIVITY OR SURRENDER

(Continued from page one)

neighborhood of Diarbekr, the Turks would be obliged to complete the evacuation of the whole of Turkey in Asia east of the line Trebizond-Aleppo, or run the risk of being cut off by a junction of the British and the Russians.

So far, the British have refrained from any attempt to land forces at any of the Syrian ports, such as Tripoli, Beirut, Haifa or Jaffa, but, as railways run from the first three of these ports to the Aleppo-Damascus-Medina Highway, the possession of one or all of them would greatly facilitate the British advance in this theater. Thus, whilst it is impossible to forecast the line of campaign, an early effort to secure possession of Tripoli would not be surprising.

So far, however, the Turkish second line of defense in Armenia has not been reached at any point by the Russians, and it is therefore impossible to form any judgment as to its strength. As was stated in this paper just a year ago, the Turks, at that time, were pushing on the defenses of this line with the utmost energy, and it may be taken that they have used the past year to the best advantage in this respect. The line runs roughly from Samson, on the Black Sea, by way of Sivass, Harpoot, Diarbekr to Mardin, which is within a few miles of the Bagdad railway as it runs west and east between Aleppo and Mosul. Reliable information, received about a year ago, pointed to the line being completed as far as Ras-el-Ain, which lies about midway between Aleppo and Mosul, but since that time a great deal may have been done, and the fact that the great tunnel through the Taurus Mountains has now been completed for some months, shows that the work is being pushed forward with the utmost vigor.

Land of Promise

Mesopotamian Soil Can Produce Abundance of Crops

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BASRA, Mesopotamia.—Mesopotamia, the land drained by the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, is (roughly) divisible into two districts by the city of Bagdad (familiar to every lover of the "Arabian Nights Entertainments"). The upper portion is known as El Jezireh, while the lower, El Iraq, is the theater of the present British military operations against Turkey.

It is a land of promise, but only time can show whether it will ever be restored to its former state of prosperity. For Mesopotamia was, in ancient days, a land of great cities. Of Babylon, Nineveh, Assur and other great centers only their imperishable ruins are left to us. The country was then one of the most fertile in the world (it is said to be the site of the Garden of Eden), and supported a population reckoned in millions; now there are less than half a dozen persons to the square mile, most of them non-agricultural.

Mesopotamia's former prosperity was due to the marvelous system of irrigation introduced by Chosroes, of the Sassanian dynasty of Persia. With almost incredible labor the great Euphrates was made the servant of man and its waters carried over the fields. The Tigris was never wholly mastered, though great canals and banks were constructed.

It was, of course, the enormous numerical strength of the population which made it possible to undertake so formidable a task, and such a population must have taken many generations to accumulate. That is the great difficulty in the way of any modern scheme of irrigation and consequent agriculture.

When the Muhammadans, aiming at the conquest of the world, overthrew the Sassanian dynasty and overran the country, they at first maintained the irrigation system so laboriously built up, but as time passed the dykes were neglected, the rivers overflowed their channels and great swamps formed where had been well watered and productive fields. A mere tithe of the original area is now tilled by the Arab inhabitants.

Sir William Willcocks, the famous engineer, has demonstrated in his valuable publications that by the restoration of proper irrigation, under modern methods, the prosperity of Mesopotamia could be insured. Under his direction some years ago the Hindia barrage was completed, bringing the Euphrates into its proper channel, with greatly beneficial results to cultivators.

At present most of the tribes are nomadic and there is comparatively little agricultural activity, but if the problem of population can be solved, the richness of the soil, with adequate irrigation, guarantees abundant crops.

Capture of Bagdad Viewed

GENEVA, Switzerland (Tuesday).—Regarding the fall of Bagdad, Colonel Feyler, the military critic, writes to the Journal de Geneve:

"Unless a new Ottoman army is constituted for a new campaign against the forces of General Maude, the town will definitely remain in the hands of the English."

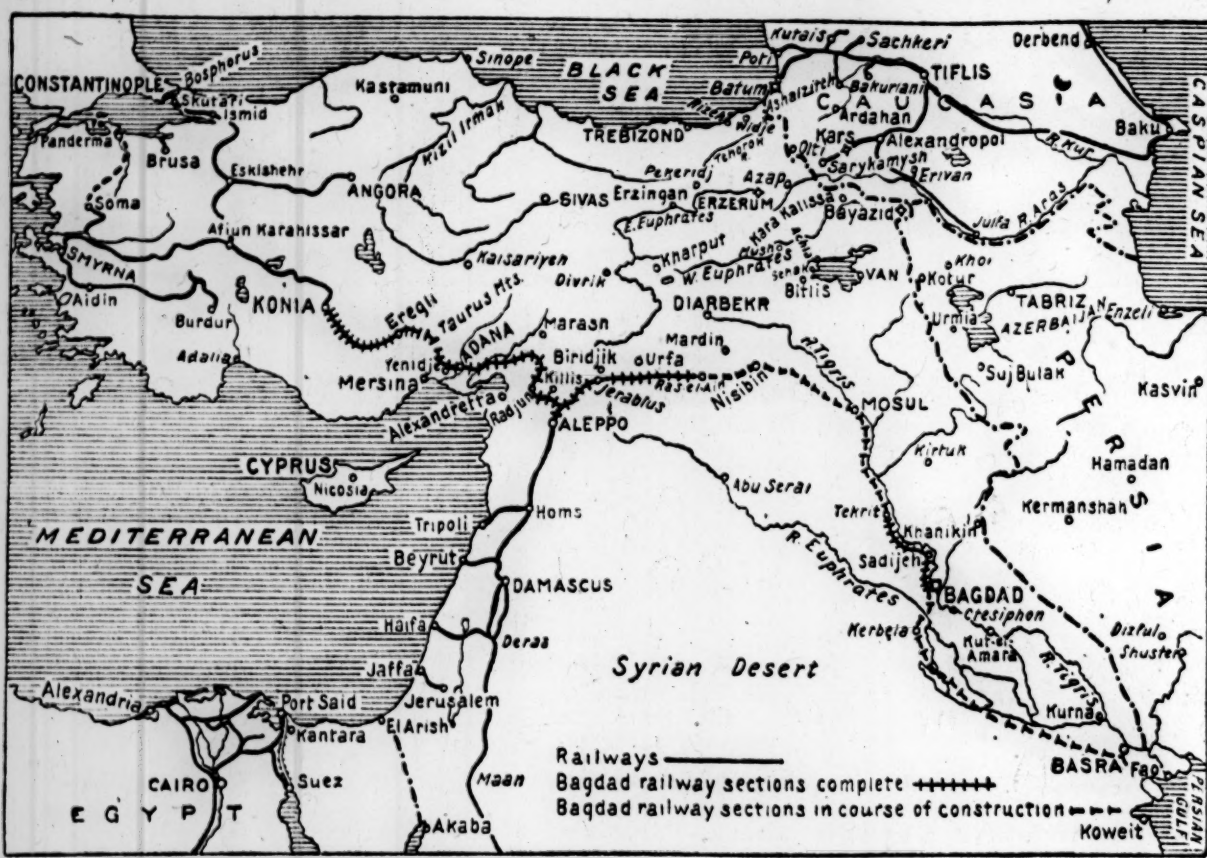
SOCIETY OF PRINTERS

The Society of Printers of Boston will hold a meeting tonight in Goodspeed's Bookshop, 5A Park Street, with Walter D. Teague of New York as the speaker of the evening, making an address on "Decorative Design in Typography."

TEXANS TO HEAR MR. BRYAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—William Jennings Bryan, on invitation of the Texas Legislature, will address a joint session of the House and Senate next Saturday, speaking on prohibition and United States foreign relations.



Map of Turkey-in-Asia, showing the Bagdad Railway and the important points in the operations of the Allies against the Turko-German forces in this region

MERCHANT SHIPS TO BE BUILT TO AID THE ALLIES

Policy of Navy Department Is to Interfere as Little as Possible With Construction of Wooden Freighters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The policy of the Navy Department is founded upon the proposition that the United States can do nothing more important to help the Entente Allies than build merchant ships," said a man high in the councils of the department to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Action looking to mobilization of the ship-building resources of the United States is already being taken. The Federal Shipping Board has called a meeting of builders for March 14; the Secretary of the Navy has been in consultation with ship builders, and the department is making its plans for carrying out any commandeering of shipyards which might become necessary. "But should any yards be so commandeered," said this bureau's informant, "the aim will be to interfere as little with the construction of merchant ships as seems consistent with the necessary expediting of construction of ships authorized for the Navy."

The Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce is giving attention to the general subject, with a view of furnishing special information that will be needed. Submarines sank about 500,000 tons of shipping during February. That is at the rate of 6,000,000 tons a year, far more than the whole world, including Germany, ever constructed in a single year. Then if Germany is not going to be able slowly to reduce the Allies by cutting off their supplies by destruction of merchant ships faster than they can be built, it may be necessary for the United States to put in the balance her immense shipbuilding resources, and especially her resources for building wooden ships, whose construction is possible without calling upon the trained labor, of which the supply is limited and absorbed, necessary for the construction of steel ships.

Commissioner Chamberlain, head of the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce, believes that the United States can do an enormous amount of shipbuilding beyond what its records to date show. How necessary a great increase is, if the submarine blockade is to be deprived of its effectiveness without sole dependence being placed upon the British Navy, is indicated by the fact that the entire merchant tonnage built in the world in 1916 totaled less than 1,900,000 tons, according to the official estimates of the Bureau of Navigation.

Germany, it may be repeated, is disposing of merchant ships at approximately the rate of 6,000,000 tons a year. During 1916 the total loss of merchant ships from war causes was a trifle less than 2,100,000 tons, so that, for the year, there was a net loss of 200,000 in the world's tonnage. This, according to the figures from Lloyd's register, is about one-half of 1 per cent of the total tonnage of the world nearly 48,700,000. Every million tons of merchant ships destroyed in excess of those constructed during the year means a reduction of the world's sea-carrying capacity by about 4 per cent. An equal tonnage in excess of that constructed during a second year would constitute a larger percentage, and so on, so the situation is one with potentialities of increasing seriousness.

Enormous increase has already marked the tonnage turned out in the United States. In 1913, which was the world's biggest year in total tonnage constructed, the United States built 276,000 tons; in 1916, nearly 620,000 tons, and for the year ending June 30, 1917, there are already 640,000 tons in sight. Commissioner Chamberlain says, and he believes it likely that the total will reach 800,000 tons, unless shipyards are switched off from merchant to naval work.

This does not measure what the United States can do, however, mainly

because of the unorganized condition of the industry, and because the resources for making wooden ships are almost unlimited, both because of the lumber supply and the wood-working mills available, and because wooden ships do not require the skilled and relatively scarce labor needed for building steel ships. The Navy Department states that there are but about 100,000 skilled workmen on steel ships in the country.

Steps looking to rapid construction of wooden ships of from 3000 to 4000 tons register have been taken by the Shipping Board in calling the meeting in Washington on March 14, of builders of such craft. Further than this, the board has a program already prepared in general outlines for the adoption of standard sizes and designs of ships, the training of labor so that the work can go on even if the Government requisitions some of the skilled labor now available for the work, and the cooperation of lumber companies and railroads in expediting the whole process.

The Government is now, of course, in a position to get anything done along this line which it decides is expedient, since there is the specific authority of Congress for the commandeering of such industrial plants, equipment and labor as may be needed in an emergency. This will make it easy for the Navy Department and Shipping Board to get the Government's program carried out to the letter, and means the ability to mobilize resources in this important field.

Still further possibilities are believed to exist in waging a campaign on the submarine blockade by construction of smaller wooden cargo boats with a speed at least equal to what a submarine can make on the surface. Experts believe that there are possibilities in this plan. A ship of 1000 tons, propelled by internal combustion engines, could maneuver more readily, would be visible a much less distance because of the absence of smoke and its smaller size, and would be a smaller target. The Shipping Board's plans do not now include boats of this size, but that the general plans being considered by the Shipping Board are specifically intended to meet a possible emergency is indicated by the statement that the type decided upon would be chosen for availability in war as well as peace, and that such ships might be used for carrying foodstuffs to "other nations whose interests would be in harmony with those of the United States in case of war."

GERMAN SHIPS IN BOSTON HARBOR TO REMAIN AT DOCKS

According to Edmund Billings, collector of the port of Boston, the six German merchantmen, which sought refuge in Boston Harbor at the outbreak of the war, will remain at the docks in East Boston this summer and will not be moored in the ship channel about three miles below the city as has been done with some of the boats during the last two years.

In speaking of the report that the Government intended to remove the crews of the self-interested German ships at Philadelphia Collector Billings stated that the status of the German merchantmen in Boston was different from that of those in Philadelphia, the latter being so-called commerce ships.

Complaints have been filed by owners of property in Boston adjacent to where the ships are moored, at present because of a belief that the ships might prove a menace to near-by property. Collector Billings stated that it was believed to be safer to keep the vessels at the dock rather than in the lower harbor where they might be sunk and become an obstruction to navigation.

"We know what has been done to the interior of the ships," said Mr. Billings, "and we feel that we are in a better position to safeguard the public's interests with the ships in their present positions."

It has been only the smaller German and Austrian ships that have been moored in the lower harbor. The three larger boats, Amerika and Cincinnati of the Hamburg-American Line and Kronprinzessin Cecilie of the North German Lloyd, have been at the docks since the war began.

LAUNCHING OF THE NEW MEXICO

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The super-dreadnought New Mexico, under construction at the New York Navy Yard, will be launched late in April.

SENATE INQUIRY INTO REVISION OF COMMITTEES

Senator Newlands Introduces Resolution to Investigate Question of Superfluous Boards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A resolution directing the Rules Committee of the Senate "to investigate the question of superfluous committees of the Senate" was introduced in that body on Monday by Senator Newlands. The resolution provides that a report shall be made, including recommendations as to what committees there should be and as to what the allowance of senators for clerk hire should be.

As at present constituted, the chairmanship of a committee gives a senator additional clerical force, since the committee clerks are, of course, available when the committee work does not require all their time; so the list of Senate committees is found to contain a number which, it is held, might readily be consolidated with others without any sacrifice of ability to handle necessary committee work.

The Senator made it plain that he was not striking at the payroll of minority committees and chairmen. He is aiming at the multiplicity of useless committees, he said, that prevent full attendance and prompt action upon the public business before those committees where the business of the country really is handled.

JAPANESE AFTER CAPITAL FOR CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Believing, as he says, that the time has come for the economic rapprochement of Japan and the United States as this idea has recently been expressed by Viscount I. Motono, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron M. Sugawara, representing the International Investment & Trust Company of Japan, to which \$30,000,000 has been subscribed for development projects in China, has just arrived here for the purpose of enlisting American capital to the same amount.

Baron Shibusawa is heavily interested in the enterprise. The company will undertake development work in China along various lines. Baron Sugawara is accompanied by several Japanese financiers.

BIDS SUBMITTED FOR STREET PATCHING

Bids were submitted to the Department of Public Works yesterday for asphalt patching on the streets of Boston for the present year. The amount of work estimated to be done was 25,000 square yards of asphalt to be laid at a depth of one and one half inches. The Central Construction Company, which had the same contract last year, is again the lowest bidder. Last year the Central Company did the work for \$116. This year the company bid \$137 a square yard for the patching for the city.

Another patching bid was for the 5000 square yards of heated surface method. The company asked this year 77 cents by the square yard. Last year it did the same sort of work for 50 cents a square yard. The total bid of the Central Construction Company for the asphalt patching work for Boston for the present year was \$39,250.

BISHOPS ASK NEGROES NOT TO LEAVE SOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Arkansas has suffered little from the Negro migration northward, and this is due, according to Bishop J. M. Conner of the A. M. E. Church of Little Rock, to the advice of Negro leaders of this State. Bishop Conner returned recently from a council of bishops at Hot Springs, Ark., at which the matter of migration was discussed by 14 bishops. The council of bishops will shortly issue a statement urging the Negroes not to leave the South.

PROPOSED NEW TRADE PLAN FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Special Committee Favors Policy of Preference for Products and Manufactures of the British Overseas Dominions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau
LONDON, England.—The full text of the resolutions agreed to, recently, by the committee set up last July by Mr. Asquith to consider the future commercial and industrial policy of the United Kingdom, is now available, together with the covering letter sent to the Prime Minister by the committee, and memoranda submitted by Sir Frederick H. Smith and Messrs. John O'Neill and Richard Hazleton. The importance of these documents could not well be exaggerated. They represent one of the most remarkable of the many remarkable changes in opinion brought about by the war. The covering letter is signed by men who previously held widely divergent views on the question, from the most ardent Free Trader to the most ardent Protectionist, and the resolutions definitely accept "the principle that preference should be accorded to the products and manufactures of the British Overseas Dominions in respect of any Customs duties now or hereafter to be imposed on imports into the United Kingdom." The documents are as follows:

To the Right Hon. D. Lloyd George, M. P., Prime Minister.
Sir—1. We think it expedient to state briefly the reasons which have led us to pass the accompanying resolutions and transmit them to you at the present time.

2. It was our intention to discuss the future trade relations between the United Kingdom and the British possessions overseas in detail in connection with and as part of the recommendations which it will be our duty to make in respect of the general commercial and industrial policy of this country after the war. In particular we desired to consider the position of the great staple industries, but in regard to these we feel bound to wait for the reports from the special committees appointed by the Board of Trade.

3. The announcement that an imperial conference will be held at an early date has, in our judgment, made it expedient to state our opinions in the form of the resolutions we have now the honor to transmit.

4. We have arrived at the conclusions indicated chiefly on the ground that although to some of us any measures which may act in restraint of trade are in the abstract distasteful, we think it necessary that for the sake of the unity of the Empire a serious attempt should now be made to meet the declared wishes of the Dominions and Colonies for the development of their economic relations with the United Kingdom, and that any abstract opinions we may hold should not, under the circumstances in which we are placed and with the experience gained during the war, stand in the way of any measures which are seen to be important, having regard to the general interests of the Empire.

5. It will be recalled that at the Colonial Conference of 1902 the prime ministers of the self-governing colonies unanimously urged the expediency of granting in the United Kingdom preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the colonies, either by exemption from or reduction of duties then existing or thereafter to be imposed, and that a resolution in the same terms was passed at the conference of 1907.

6. Whatever controversies may have arisen in the past, we think that, regard being had in particular to the sacrifices made and the services rendered by our fellow-subjects overseas for a common purpose during the present war, the time has now arrived at which this request should be granted to the fullest extent which is now or may hereafter become practicable.

7. The Dominions have not asked, and we do not understand them to ask, that duties should be imposed by the United Kingdom for the sake of granting a preference to their products. But we feel that, in the words of the resolutions we are forwarding to you, it will be necessary to take into early consideration, as one of the methods of achieving the above objects, the desirability of establishing a wider range of Customs duties which would be remitted or reduced on the products and manufactures of the Empire, and which would form the basis of commercial treaties with Allied and Neutral Powers.

8. We do not overlook the practical difficulties involved, but we desire to emphasize the fact that for the purpose of recovering trade lost during the war, of securing new markets, and of consolidating the resources of the British Empire, the development throughout the Empire of a system of mutual tariff preferences is a subject which cannot, in our opinion, any longer be neglected.

9. In this connection it will be necessary to examine closely the effect of imposing duties upon any articles which are used for manufacturing purposes in this country, especially in connection with our export trades and the shipping and shipbuilding industries. Measures must be devised to safeguard the interests of the consumer and the rightful demands of labor. The special position of India, as well as of Egypt and the Sudan, will require consideration; and account must be taken both of our commercial

treaty obligations and of the bearing of the proposed policy upon the interests of those countries our trade relations with which are of special importance.

10. We are satisfied, however, that these questions, with which we propose to deal more fully in a subsequent report, do not oppose any insuperable obstacles to the adoption of the policy embodied in our resolutions—We have, etc., (Signed)

BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH (Chairman)

ARTHUR BALFOUR
HENRY BIRCHENOUGH
ALFRED BOOTH
FARINGDON
H. GOSLING
W. A. S. HEWINS
C. G. HYDE
W. S. MCORMICK
ALEXANDER MIDWELL
GERARD A. MUNTZ
ADAM NIMMO
CHARLES A. PARSONS
ARTHUR F. PEASE
G. SCOBY SMITH
GEO. J. WARDLE
PERCY ASHLEY } Secretaries
G. C. UPCOTT }

MEMORANDUM BY SIR FREDERICK H. SMITH

"While I am in general sympathy with the resolutions passed by the committee, I feel very strongly that, in view particularly of the present international situation, the moment is inopportune to bring forward a recommendation on the subject of Imperial Preference, which may involve an alteration in our fiscal policy towards our allies. In my opinion, it would be desirable that, before arriving at any conclusions on the subject, we should meet the representatives of the Dominions for a confidential discussion, at which the question of our commercial relations with our allies and other practical difficulties could be fully and freely discussed. (Signed) 'FREDERICK H. SMITH. "2nd February, 1917."

MEMORANDUM BY MR. HAZLETON, M. P., AND MR. O'NEILL

"While fully indorsing the principle of Imperial Preference, we are unable to subscribe to any resolution of the nature now submitted by the committee which does not deal with the special case of Ireland. Past experience has shown that Ireland has had to conform to whatever fiscal system suited the needs of Great Britain, without regard to her own needs. We, therefore, feel that when arrangements are being considered, it is necessary to secure that Ireland's claims to separate treatment should be recognized. Realizing that the decay of her industries and of her agricultural cultivation, with the consequent depopulation, have been the result of confounding her economic conditions as an agricultural country with the totally diverse industrial conditions of Great Britain, we are of the opinion that the same fiscal liberty which is at present enjoyed by the self-governing Dominions should be extended to Ireland. Only by this means we consider can Ireland's economic resources be properly developed. (Signed) 'JOHN O'NEILL, 'RICHARD HAZLETON."

The following is the text of the resolutions themselves:

RESOLUTIONS
"1. In the light of experience gained during the war, we consider that special steps must be taken to stimulate the production of foodstuffs, raw materials and manufactured articles within the Empire wherever the expansion of production is possible and economically desirable for the safety and welfare of the Empire as a whole.

"2. We therefore recommend that H. M. Government should now declare their adherence to the principle that preference should be accorded to the products and manufactures of the British Overseas Dominions in respect of any Customs duties now or hereafter to be imposed on imports into the United Kingdom.

"3. Further, it will in our opinion be necessary to take into early consideration, as one of the methods of achieving the above objects, the desirability of establishing a wider range of Customs duties which would be remitted or reduced on the products and manufactures of the Empire, and which would form the basis of commercial treaties with Allied and Neutral Powers. "Feb. 2, 1917."

GOETHALS OFFERED POST

TRENTON, N. J.—Governor Edge has asked Gen. George W. Goethals, former Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, to accept the position of consulting engineer with the new State Highway Commission.

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RECEIPTS FROM INCOME TAXES TO BE DOUBLED

Government's Internal Revenue Total Expected to Exceed \$700,000,000 in Current Year

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Preliminary reports to the Treasury Department from every section of the country since March 1 indicate that the Government will collect \$300,000,000 in income taxes during the current fiscal year, or about 2½ times as much as during the preceding 12 months. In all, the internal revenue receipts are expected to exceed \$700,000,000, an increase of nearly \$200,000,000. The estimate of \$300,000,000 is based on a study of such returns as have already come in and general conditions of prosperity. Most of the increase is due to the higher rate of taxation provided for by Congress last September.

The Government's tax on munitions will net approximately \$40,000,000, it is thought, in addition, while for the few months of the fiscal year during which the form Emergency Tax Law was in effect the returns will approximate \$25,000,000 on miscellaneous items affected by this tax.

From the ordinary sources of internal revenue it is estimated the tax this year will approximate \$350,000,000, the greatest total in the history of the department.



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HOW BRITAIN EXERCISES THE RIGHT OF SEARCH

Report of Committee Appointed to Inquire Into Methods for Dealing With Ships and Cargoes Brought to British Ports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The committee appointed to inquire whether any avoidable delay is caused by the methods hitherto adopted for dealing with ships and cargoes brought into British ports under the Order in Council of March 11, 1915, and to make such general recommendations as they might think fit for improving such methods, have completed their investigation and have submitted their report to the Foreign Secretary, the First Lord of the Admiralty and the president of the Board of Trade.

Neutral vessels, it is emphasized at the outset, are brought into British ports under the Order in Council of March 11, 1915, in order that the belligerent may be satisfied as to the character, ownership, destination, or origin of the cargo which they carry. The effective exercise of this right must involve some delay, even if the belligerent were to rely exclusively on the older practice of search at sea. To exercise the right solely by means of the older practice would, however, be tantamount to a complete abandonment of the right itself. The documents carried on a ship no longer furnish conclusive, or necessarily even presumptive, evidence of the true character, ownership, or destination of the cargo. The documents which would disclose the true nature of the transaction, the contracts, correspondence and cables may pass independently.

Some alteration of practice, therefore, became necessary; and the machinery for carrying into effect the Order in Council of March 11, 1915, is the modern equivalent of the older methods. To determine whether the delays resulting from the modern methods can be diminished or avoided, the committee investigated point by point, the whole of this machinery, and examined witnesses from all the departments concerned.

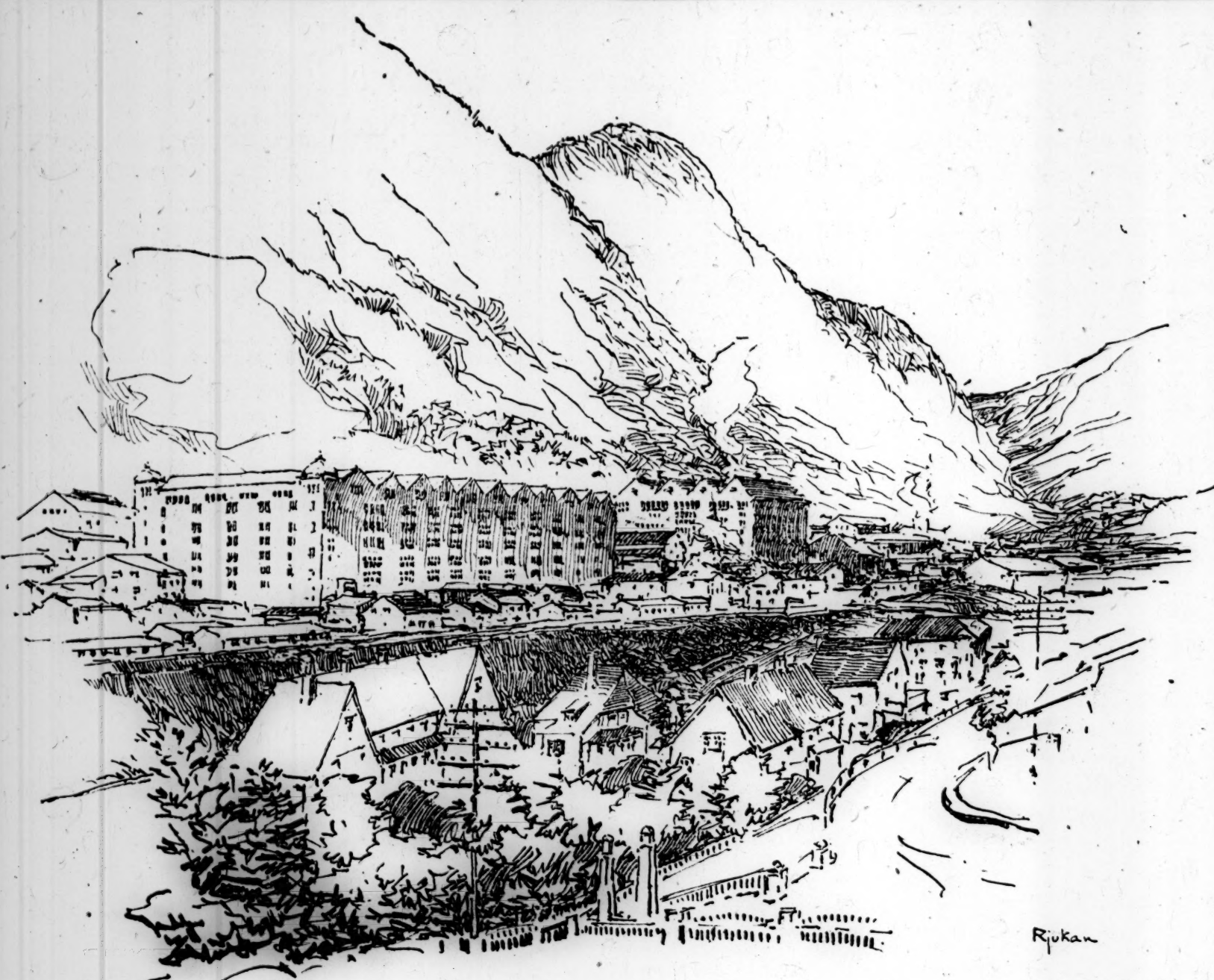
Under the heading "Methods Employed in Dealing With Ships and Cargoes Under the Order in Council, March 11, 1915," the report notes that all ships intercepted by the patrolling squadrons are visited, the time occupied in so doing being about three hours, except in heavy weather, when delay occurs. On a decision being taken to send the ship in, she is dispatched under an armed guard to the most convenient port, to Kirkwall or Lerwick, sometimes to Stornoway, very occasionally to Ardrossan. In other cases ships are detained in the Downs or sent into Falmouth or Dartmouth.

On arrival at a port of detention, the ship is visited by the customs officers, who examine her papers and prepare a detailed analysis of her whole cargo. The question whether cargo is to be discharged or released has to be determined by different authorities in the case of westward and eastward-bound ships. In the case of westward-bound ships, the analysis of the cargo is sent to the Admiralty, the Foreign Office and the Board of Customs. If the ship is proceeding south-about and the cargo comprises less than 25 items, the analysis is sent by telegram, and if more than 25 items, by train. If the ship is proceeding north-about, the analysis, whatever the number of items, is sent by telegram. In the case of eastward-bound ships the analysis is sent to the Admiralty, the Foreign Office, the Board of Customs and the War Trade Intelligence Department, invariably by telegram.

The report then goes on to deal with the War Trade Intelligence Department (eastward-bound ships). In this department every kind of information which can in any way assist in disclosing the real destination and ownership of cargoes, gathered from various sources, of which cables, wireless messages, confidential reports and intercepted letters form part, has been indexed, collated and focussed as it came to hand. A separate file or dossier is kept for individual ships and traders, while selected members of the staff make a special study of all facts relating to particular commodities or groups of commodities. The department is thus ready to prepare a report embodying all information relevant to each item in the list, as soon as it receives the detailed analysis of the War Trade Intelligence Department (eastward-bound ships). In this department every kind of information which can in any way assist in disclosing the real destination and ownership of cargoes, gathered from various sources, of which cables, wireless messages, confidential reports and intercepted letters form part, has been indexed, collated and focussed as it came to hand. A separate file or dossier is kept for individual ships and traders, while selected members of the staff make a special study of all facts relating to particular commodities or groups of commodities. The department is thus ready to prepare a report embodying all information relevant to each item in the list, as soon as it receives the detailed analysis of the War Trade Intelligence Department (eastward-bound ships).

The time occupied in the preparation of this report varies. But as a general rule the organization already indicated enables the War Trade Intelligence Department to furnish its report from a customs cable received in the morning by 3 o'clock the same day. Even in exceptional cases a delay of 24 hours is rarely exceeded.

The report by the War Trade Intelligence Department upon cargoes eastward-bound is then put before the contraband committee, composed of a representative of the Admiralty, the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade, and presided over by Mr. Ernest Pollock, K. C., M. P. The work of this committee is both onerous and responsible, and its urgency necessitates daily sittings. Its functions are to consider promptly what is the real ownership or destination of the cargo, to place the goods in the prize court, only if there is reasonable ground for concluding that they are of enemy ownership or destination, to detain them for further investigation in cases of doubt, and in all other cases to secure their release at the earliest possible moment, without the delay



Rjukan

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

NORWAY'S NITROGEN INDUSTRY

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—About seven years ago The Christian Science Monitor contained an article on the Norwegian nitrogen industry, which was then in its infancy; it was related how collaboration between Professor Birkeland and Dr. Sam Eyde had very happy results, the ideas of the former having found in Dr. Eyde the practical adapter. Dr. Eyde's great faith, immense courage, and his capacity to infuse this faith into others, his happy knack of surrounding himself with energetic and capable young men, has placed him head and shoulders above every other Norwegian leader of industry. Since he started many have followed his example in utilizing Norwegian water power, but every generous person must admit that he showed the way, and that without his work those who have followed might not have been able to enlist the interest of the general public in new ventures.

In the article referred to above it was pointed out that the biggest power station in Europe at Svalgfors was then working, rendering the nitrogen of the atmosphere available for fertilizing the soil in the form of nitrate of calcium; it was also fore-shadowed that this would probably only be the forerunner of large developments after Dr. Eyde had secured Kjukanfos in Telemarken. This waterfall had a direct drop of about 800 feet; it was contemplated intercepting the water higher up the valley, leading it through a tunnel cut through the mountain side, thereby securing a drop of 1500 feet and 300,000 horsepower.

The writer of this article has vivid memories of walking up the narrow and wild Vestfjordal, winding its way round the foot of the picturesque Gansia Mountain, 5000 feet high up to Kjukanfos. It was a wild, desolate valley, even as such valleys go in Norway. Whilst there last summer he revisited the place, traveling by the Tinn Lake on a splendid ferry steamer which carried the railway trucks to the southeastern end of the Vestfjordal, thence by electric railway up the valley to an entirely new town, called Saheim, with about 8000 inhabitants. It is one of the best regulated towns in Norway, composed of attractive houses not only for the engineers and managers, but also for the workmen; well-regulated streets, some of them cut out of the mountain side, looking more like terraces; assembly halls, schools, tennis courts and so forth, arranged for the general population, were seen everywhere. The power station, and also the acid houses, connected with the power station by big aluminum pipes, are very impressive and certainly not unattractive. In fact, these enormous power stations seem to have developed a form of architecture of their own, not at all unsuited to the surroundings, and present an ideal of massive strength in keeping with the gigantic forces which have been placed under control.

To stand in the gallery of the Power Hall itself and to look down upon the big turbines working silently, in spite of the 14,000 horsepower absorbed by each of them, was really an impressive sight, and the whole scene for a while seemed like a dream; when one recalled what the place had been like.

On leaving the town one was struck, on passing a hall near the railway station, by noticing a poster inviting

the workmen to the factories to attend a lecture to be delivered by some well-known agitator, and one could not help applauding the wisdom of Dr. Eyde and his coworkers for allowing all manner of ideas to be ventilated, even in halls built by themselves at their own expense, giving the men the chance of choosing for themselves. Probably no good workman at Saheim has any difficulty in earning 3000 kroner a year, and 30 years ago he could hardly have earned one-fifth of this sum.

ARMY SERVICE OF ITALIAN EMIGRANTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Among the numerous problems which the Italian Government has had to solve is that of the military service of Italian emigrants who were living in the Western Hemisphere when the war broke out. Italy, a writer in the *Corriere de la Sera* declared not long ago, is a great exporter of men, and at the moment it is evident that, although large numbers of Italian emigrants have already returned and joined the colors, there are still many who have not done so. The writer in the *Corriere* gives various reasons for this state of affairs, the principal of which, he maintains, is the distance that the emigrants are living away from their parent country. He refers also to the difficulty which Italians living in foreign countries have of realizing exactly how the war is being carried on, with the result that there is perhaps not so much intelligent patriotism manifested as would otherwise be the case. There is likewise the great problem of ways and means. The writer intimates also that Italians living in neutral countries including the United States have been subjected to considerable propaganda, and that efforts have been made to induce the emigrant to stay where he is, the argument being used that after the war is over an amnesty will be granted by the Italian Government whereby those Italians who have not joined the colors will be enabled to return to Italy without fear of punishment for having omitted to do their duty. With a view to changing this state of affairs, the Government should, the writer points out, see that every effort is made to induce these men to return to their native country to do their duty and he maintains that if they were given a clear understanding of what their duty actually is, a large number, if not all, would promptly return and join the army.

CASUALTY COMPANIES HOLD UP LEGISLATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOISE, Idaho.—A contest which is said by leaders in the House of Representatives to be aimed at the dictation of outside casualty companies is now holding up the Idaho Legislature in the passage of a workmen's compensation act. Five times the compensation bill has been passed back and forth between the House and Senate.

The point of difference is as to whether the State shall supervise and fix the amount of compensation, or whether all adjustments shall be made between the workman and the casualty company. The bill as passed by the House is said by its members to be objectionable to the companies, while the Senate bill meets their approval.

The House is adjourned to meet only to receive the report on this bill from the Senate. The Senate has other important matters to consider after its disposition of the compensation.

SERB SOLDIERS GET FOOD FROM UNITED STATES

Relief Committee of America Takes Steps to Preserve Men of Stricken Race—Aid for Prisoners in Austria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Serbian Relief Committee of America is now concentrating its attention on the work of providing food and clothing for the 120,000 Serb prisoners and the Serb civilians, amounting to between 50,000 and 60,000, who are held in Austria. Miss F. Hastings, secretary of the committee told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that this was the first time the committee had done relief work for soldiers, but that this was necessary, since the reconstruction of the Serbian Nation depended largely upon the preservation of the prisoners in Austria.

The Serbian armies have dwindled to a minimum and the Serbian refugees who have reached France were of the wealthy class. Whereas until recently it has been necessary to center relief attention on the women and children in Serbia, now it is apparent that relief must be brought to the prisoners and interned civilians.

The need of such relief is shown in letters received by the committee from Serbians who describe the pitiful conditions which they are forced to suffer. They have little warm clothing and the least possible amount of food, because the Austrian Government, Miss Hastings points out, has its hands full to clothe and feed its own people. The American committee works with the various other Serbian relief committees in other lands, particularly the Swiss committee, which is popular among the Austrians as well as the Serbians, because it helps Austrian prisoners in France as well as the Serbians in Austria. Through the Swiss committee direct distribution of relief to the prisoners in Austria is possible.

"We have a food ship," said Miss Hastings, "due at Salonika soon. This is an American ship flying the American flag, and carrying a Swiss neutral cargo, yet it was conveyed by the British from Gibraltar to Marseilles. Our supplies occupy 100 tons of space on this ship, space given to us through the generosity of a person who wished to help the Serbians, and we are going to use more space on other ships given to us in that way."

"We will give to each family of five what we consider sufficient to last them for three days, but what we have been told recently by an expert from Serbia will rather last them for a week."

"There is an interesting point to note about the flow of relief coming from the American people. For 10 days after Germany issued her submarine note the relief contributions ceased almost entirely. Then renewed interest began to be shown, convincing me that the nearer we get to war ourselves the more willing are we to contribute to war relief. Recently the Western states have done much more toward this work than usual, and the East has been contributing about its usual support. Colorado has organized its relief work under a central committee, California is also quite active, and all through the West interest is increasing daily."

IDAHO DIVISION PLANS SAID TO BE POLITICAL CLUB

Raised Now and Then to Help Along Other Legislation—Legal Authorities Declare the Project Is Unconstitutional

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOISE, Ida.—The lower House of the Idaho Legislature has passed a resolution addressed to the Congress of the United States, asking that the northern half of the State as divided by the Salmon River may be permitted to secede and form a separate State. A similar resolution is before the Senate. Legislators state that this action is but a political club, and used as a means of securing other legislation. Mountains and river canyons separate the northern and southern portions, and the climate, products, soil and commercial centers of the two parts are mostly different.

The State University is located in the far northern portion and appropriations for this institution have figured largely in legislative politics. It is rumored that money interests of the north who seek to build up a political machine for their own power near the northern educational institutions, by getting a proposal before an educational committee of the Legislature, presented by a member from the southeast, that the State University be moved to Boise and that the location of the two State Normal schools be changed.

It is also pointed out that another ramification of the State division movement is the support which the southeast is giving the northern members. The southeastern part of the State is mostly represented in the Legislature by Mormon members; and it is said that if southern Idaho should become a separate State the Mormon faction would be in a position to control it politically. There is a State Technical School at Pocatello in that section and it is said that this school will fare the better because of the proposition to move the university farther south.

Many of the legislators came to the session pledged to work for new counties. During the first weeks of the Legislature it is said that as many as 200 people from various towns seeking to become county seats were in Boise lobbying for the creation of new counties. Almost to a member those desiring new counties stood together for State division.

One member of the Legislature who was not a State divisionist declared there was no reason for using this plan as a whip, for there were sufficient votes to pass their legislation anyway.

The Governor has within the past few days promised the Committee on Education to sign the appropriation bills for the State University.

In the face of all these ramifications which meet in the division movement, it is acknowledged that division of the State is impossible under present conditions. Legal authorities declare it unconstitutional on the ground that the State constitution fixes the boundaries of the State and the constitution cannot be changed without a vote of the people. Congressional action is also necessary. Idaho has a population of 420,000, less than small cities in the East, and dispatches from Washington indicate that Congress would not permit two more United States senators for so small a representation numerically.

MAIL ORDER LIQUOR BUSINESS DESTROYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The passage of the Reed "bone dry" amendment will destroy the mail-order liquor business in Louisville, estimated at \$5,000,000 annually by the head of a large whiskey mail order house here. The business, according to this man, will be a complete loss because all of its dealings have been with houses in dry territory.

The mail order men are inclined to blame the brewers for the passage of the amendment. They assert the brewers supported the measure in the hope that such drastic legislation would be reactionary and would stave off the blow for the brewers for some time to come.



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SENATE URGED TO ACT AT ONCE ON COLOMBIA TREATY

Importance Increases Because of Germany's Desire to Establish Base in Western Waters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Decision has been reached by Democrats in the Senate to consider the Colombian treaty during the present special session. It is understood that the Administration made clear its strong desire that this be done, in order that weavers of intrigue may find no basis of ill-feeling against the United States upon which to work.

Establishment of a submarine base on this side of the Atlantic is held to be an advantage which Germany would go far to secure, and it is especially to guard against this that pressure has been brought for the early ratification of the treaty. Feeling in Colombia has run high as a result of the Panama affair, and it is believed that now is a peculiarly important time to meet fairly Colombia's demands for reparation.

The Senate is expected to take up the treaty Wednesday. Whether any changes will be made in it from the form in which its ratification was last attempted is not known. It then carried \$15,000,000 payment to Colombia, and a veiled apology in the form of mutual regret for any unpleasantness involved in Panama's separation from Colombia. As originally drafted, a payment of \$25,000,000 was proposed, and a clearer apology by the United States included.

A number of Republican senators favor the ratification of the treaty, so that action is likely. If the Republicans stood solidly against the treaty the Democratic majority could not force a vote on it, because the Democrats have not the necessary two-thirds to bring the cloture rule into action.

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TELEPHONE RATE INQUIRY RESTS IN DEADLOCK BREAK

Massachusetts Senate Receives Public Service Commission Bill From House Without Indorsement of Former's Amendments

The climax of this year's campaign in the Massachusetts Legislature to secure an investigation of telephone rates and service in the State may be reached in the Senate this afternoon when friends of the investigation bill will make an effort to break the deadlock between the two branches over the measure, a situation which for about a week has threatened another defeat of the investigation proposal.

It is the usual situation into which the Legislature has more than once found itself maneuvered when skilled opponents of the measure have been unable to defeat it directly. A deadlock in created in various ways but to break it one or the other branch must yield its position and this is not always practicable when both have gone strongly on record in favor of the position taken.

With regard to the present deadlock: The regular appropriation bill for the Public Service Commission, which supervises the telephone service, passed the House with an item of \$15,000 for a proposed telephone investigation, to be made by the commission on its recommendation made to the Legislature for two years in succession. On arriving in the Senate Ways and Means which reported it back to the Senate minus the \$15,000 appropriation item but with additional items totaling \$6500 for other purposes. The Senate, after a lengthy debate in which champions of the investigation pointed to the long standing need of an inquiry and the recommendations of the Public Service Commission in this direction, restored the \$15,000 investigation item, approved the additional items of \$6500 and returned the bill to the House for concurrence in these additional items.

The House referred the bill to committee on Ways and Means, which disapproved of the \$6500 increase and so reported back to the House, which accepted its committee's point of view and sent the bill back to the Senate with notification that the lower branch declined to concur in the additional items. When the bill came up in the Senate late yesterday, Senator Dean of Cambridge moved that the upper branch insist on the additional items of \$6500 and his motion went over to today for debate. If the Senate should insist on retaining these items and thereby tighten the deadlock, the friends of the telephone investigation will probably ask for a committee on conference, to be composed of members of both branches to consider a way of untangling or cutting this Gordian knot, whereupon the controversy will enter a new phase. Such a committee as this might and might not arrive at a solution satisfactory to both branches.

As the matter actually stands both branches have gone on record in favor of the \$15,000 telephone investigation, but this item is in the regular Public Service Commission budget and the investigation appropriation must stand or fall with that measure.

In the House yesterday after a vigorous debate the bill reported by the Public Service Commission to authorize any city, except Boston, to place under Civil Service any appointive public position, was rejected.

The bill providing for the establishment of a High School Building Commission for the city of Lowell was passed to be engrossed after an attempt was made to have it amended so that the chairman of the commission should be a member of the City Council and the four other members should be selected by the council.

Representative Casey of South Boston offered an order that the South Boston members of the Legislature represent the General Court at the Evacuation Day exercises. It was referred to the Committee on Rules.

A bill for preferential voting in Gloucester was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 52 to 21.

The State Department of Health presented an appropriation of \$3000 for investigation and report on the water supply in connection with New Bedford, Fall River and Taunton.

Among the committee reports received in the House yesterday were the following:

Municipal Finance—Bill to authorize Pittsfield to take land in Lanesboro for use of militia.

use of opaque glass in the windows of mercantile establishments by the Board of Labor Industries, was substituted for a bill to prohibit the use of this kind of windows.

SETTLEMENTS ARE ADVISED TO WORK FOR PROHIBITION

Former Licensing Board Member Says It Is the Greatest Issue Before Them Today

National prohibition in the United States was declared to be the greatest issue before social settlement workers by Robert A. Woods, former chairman of the Boston Licensing Board and president of the Boston Social Union, in an address at a meeting called by the Monday Evening Club last night in honor of his completion of 25 years of active service at the South End House.

In outlining his interest in prohibition as connected with settlement work Mr. Woods said that the settlement worker soon learns that the use of liquor is perhaps the most serious cause of community problems with which settlement houses have to deal. Especially in periods of hard times or panics such as in the period beginning in 1903 and ending in 1907 he declared that the problems arising out of the use of liquor are extremely acute.

Confronted with the evils of intoxication Mr. Woods declared that he early became interested in ways that might be adopted for the removal of the extreme victims of alcohol entirely from the community, and this phase of the problem led to his interest in the State Hospital for Inebriates of which he has been a trustee for the last 10 years.

Another phase of the liquor evil which came early to his attention as a social worker was declared to be the sale of liquor in flasks and in pitchers to women and others who appeared at the back doors of saloons for their liquor in varying quantities. As a means of combating this problem he said that a campaign was started which culminated in the passage of the "bar and bottle" law which brought about a marked reduction in this evil.

Mr. Woods stated that his attention was next turned to the sale of liquor in cafes with the attendant evils. Local community interests in which the settlement was virtually interested decreed, he said, that this problem should be met in a more vigorous manner than formerly and the opportunity to alleviate somewhat the cafe evils came, he said, while a member of the Licensing board.

"National prohibition offers the possibility of a cure for the whole liquor evil through the elimination of the import, manufacture and sale of liquors," he said. "National prohibition is a feasible movement for social workers to take up and the probability that it may be secured in the next few years offers the greatest hopes that anyone interested in social welfare could entertain."

INCOME TAX LAW ISSUE IS IN COURT

Counsel for the State Tax Commissioner and Eliot T. Putnam of Milton, a taxpayer, were ordered to file their complete pleadings with the Supreme Judicial Court before the close of court today by Judge Loring in the equity session this morning when the petition of the tax commissioner asking for a mandamus to compel Mr. Putnam to file a complete return of the list of intangible property which the commissioner holds is subject to the Income Tax Law. The constitutional issue of certain sections of the Income Tax Law is involved in the case.

Tax Commissioner William D. Trefry was represented by William H. Hitchcock, assistant attorney-general. Counsel for both sides asked for a speedy hearing on the petition, and in consequence Judge Loring ordered the pleadings filed today. The case will be presented to the full bench for hearing before the close of the present session within 10 days if it is possible for the case to be heard within that time. Otherwise the Supreme Court will be convened in special session within a month so that a decision may be reached with as little delay as possible.

Mr. Trefry alleges that Mr. Putnam has failed to specify the net gains received from purchases and sales of stocks, bonds, and securities and all other intangible property and that he did not include the amount of an extra dividend received from Swift & Co. out of surplus accumulated in 1916.

Mr. Putnam declined to make return of the profits received from the sale of 177 shares of stock held on Jan. 1, 1916, and on 225 shares of stock bought and sold during 1916. He also declined to make a return of profits received from the sale of extra rights of stock and extra dividends on the ground that such profits do not come within the meaning of the Income Tax Law.

MINNESOTA TAX PROPOSED MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Entire exemption of household goods from taxation in Minnesota may result at this session of the Legislature, and probably would save money to the State and local governments, members of the State Tax Commission declare, says the Journal.

REORGANIZATION PLAN FOR B. & M. PROMISED SOON

New Proposal, Said to Vary but Little From That of Year Ago, Expected to Go Before New Hampshire Legislature Shortly

Plans for reorganization of the Boston & Maine Railroad and the termination of the present receivership are said to be fast nearing completion, and it is expected that within the next 10 days New Hampshire will be asked to join with Maine and Massachusetts in passing the necessary legislation to enable this railroad to place its finances upon a new basis.

The Reorganization Bill will be placed before the New Hampshire Legislature by the Concord & Montreal and the Connecticut River railroads, two of the four large leased lines of the Boston & Maine system. Two years ago a Reorganization Bill, formulated by attorneys for the Boston & Maine, was rejected by the New Hampshire Legislature, so this year the directors of the company decided to let the two leased lines conduct the campaign for the Reorganization Bill in New Hampshire.

Such action by the Concord & Montreal and the Connecticut River will be interesting as showing that the principal owners of these two lines, who were vigorous opponents of the reorganization plan two years ago, have withdrawn their objections, and are now in apparent accord with the other two leased lines, the Boston & Lowell and the Fitchburg, as well as with the Boston & Maine itself, the holding corporation.

It is understood, however, that the latest plan for the reorganization of the Boston & Maine varies so little, except in its minor details, from that formulated a year ago, that those who then objected to its provisions, especially the levying of a \$40 assessment on the common stock of the road, and the acknowledgment of the claim of the Hampden Railroad, are still refusing to give it their approval.

One of the objectors of the reorganization plan when it was issued last year was Marcus P. Knowlton, a former chief justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and at present chairman of the board of Federal trustees, holding in behalf of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad a majority of the common stock of the Boston & Maine.

It is also understood that if the bankers who are responsible for the new reorganization plan insist upon recognition of the claim of the Hampden Railroad, the Attorney-General of Massachusetts also will file the objection of his State to the plan.

The opposition of the Boston & Maine Minority Stockholders Association against any plan calling for recognition of the claim of the Hampden Railroad has been already well defined.

It has been learned that in view of the necessity for speedy enabling legislation in New Hampshire, through the probable adjournment of the biennial session of the Legislature in April, the sponsors for the latest reorganization are considering the question of pushing through their plan, in spite of this opposition, on the ground that they are more familiar with the financial conditions and requirements of the system.

The situation is, therefore, an interesting one as it presents the spectacle of men in close touch with the financial world, with its sympathies, its methods and its demands, being opposed by men inexperienced perhaps in pushing through large financial transactions, but who have very positive ideas of equity, justice and a fair regard for the rights of all the stockholders and not for any particular faction, even though such a faction may hold a majority of the stock.

In a dissenting opinion to the reorganization plan of a year ago, Judge Knowlton said: "My fundamental objection to the proposed plan is that it is unfair and injurious to the stockholders of the Boston & Maine, and that if carried out will leave them with little probability of ever receiving any further returns on their investment. First, they must pay an assessment on the stock; second, they are subject to a variety of burdens; and third, the leased lines are to receive the amount of their present rent for all time without making any contribution to the reorganization plan."

Regarding the Hampden claim, provision for a payment of which is said to be included in the new plan, Judge Knowlton said in his opinion a year ago: "The directors of the Boston & Maine have been advised by counsel that they have a valid defense against the claim of the Hampden Railroad. The defense rests upon the ground that the law protects the stockholders in corporations from illegal and unauthorized contracts made in the corporation's name by its officers. I am of the opinion that this defense will prevail if the case is tried in the courts, but as there is no certainty of such an outcome I think it is a proper case for a reasonable compromise through the payment, perhaps, of a substantial sum, although I think that the amount proposed, or \$3,300,000, is far in excess of a reasonable compromise, even though \$1,400,000 is paid in second preferred stock."

In speaking of the plan as a whole Judge Knowlton said: "It seems to me that the negotiations which have led up to the presentation of this plan, the interests of the leased lines and of the bankers, and of the holders of the notes of the Hampden Railroad, have been dominant, to the great sacrifice of the interests of the stockholders. I believe it would be wrong in me, in view of all the question concerns, to agree

voluntarily to a reorganization which will give the leased lines their present income, and require a contribution from the stockholders of the Boston & Maine, leaving them nothing but stock which would be likely to bring no dividends."

As showing an absence of bias Judge Knowlton said in closing his argument against reorganization: "Except the ownership of a single share of the stock of the Boston & Maine, I have no personal financial interest in any railroad in New England. I have given the subject the best study and thought of which I am capable."

Under the present arrangement with its leased lines the Boston & Maine guarantees 5 per cent dividends on the stock of the Fitchburg, 8 per cent on that of the Boston & Lowell, 7 per cent on the Concord and Montreal, 10 per cent on the Connecticut River, 8 per cent and 10 per cent on the Lowell and Andover, 10 per cent on the Manchester and Lawrence, and 4½ per cent on the Kennebunk and Kennebunkport Railroad.

Under the reorganization plan all these roads would have to assent to its provisions, among which are transfers or exchange of their holdings for the first preferred stock of the new corporation.

The United States district court last month gave the State of Massachusetts the right to intervene or be heard on any subject bearing on the handling of the finances of the road by the receiver or involving any reorganization plan. Attorney-General Henry C. Attwill, in his annual report to the Massachusetts Legislature in January expressed the belief that the Hampden Railroad claim against the Boston & Maine Railroad was invalid, and announced his intention, in case he obtained the necessary permission from the court, to oppose any reorganization plan that provided for the validation of this claim.

It is understood that the present plans of the Boston bankers provide for a liquidation of the Hampden Railroad claim by the payment of \$1,600,000 in first preferred and \$1,400,000 in second preferred stock of the new Boston & Maine company. Large amounts of the notes of the Hampden road are held by banks, trust companies and private bankers in Boston.

The road, which was never operated, was built according to the ideas of Charles S. Mellen, then president of both the New Haven and the Boston & Maine. It was Mr. Mellen's plan to make the road another connection between the Boston & Maine and the New Haven running from a point on the Central Massachusetts division of the Boston & Maine into Springfield, a distance of about 16 miles. The road was built at an unusually heavy expense, and incurred an indebtedness of more than \$4,000,000. Mr. Mellen made an agreement with the backers of the Hampden Company to take the property, but when he was deposed as head of the New Haven and Boston & Maine, the agreement was repudiated.

The leading banker engaged in harmonizing the numerous conflicting interests in the present Boston & Maine reorganization plan has been Henry B. Day, a member of the Boston banking firm of R. L. Day & Co., and a cotrustee with Judge Knowlton in holding the New Haven stock. Mr. Day has worked diligently for more than two years on various plans, and he refused to be discouraged by the opposition of the leading stockholders of the Connecticut River and the Concord & Montreal railroads. It is said that it was only within the last two months that the approval of these two lines to the plan was obtained.

In the negotiations which have been conducted and which are still going on as to minor details, the principal Boston bankers involved have been Robert Winsor of Kidder, Peabody & Co., Francis L. Higginson Jr. of Lee, Higginson & Co., F. S. Moseley of F. S. Moseley & Co. which floated the Hampden railroad notes, James M. Prendergast of J. M. Prendergast & Co., Gordon Abbott, chairman of the board of directors of the Old Colony Trust Company and representing the Fitchburg railroad, Philip Dexter, representing the Boston & Lowell railroad, R. P. Billings and Richard Olney, representing the Connecticut River, and Benjamin P. Kimball and J. C. Pearson of Concord, N. H., representing the Concord & Montreal Railroad.

If the New Hampshire Legislature passes the reorganization bill and the Governor of the State approves it, it is anticipated that the new plan will be laid before Judge Morton of the United States District Court in Boston, who heard the recent receivership proceedings and who made President James H. Hustis, the receiver of the Boston & Maine.

The bankers hope to be able to assure Judge Morton that the plan has the approval of all the stockholders of all the companies involved, not only the Boston & Maine, but its leased lines. Whether the opposition to the plan will then be heard by Judge Morton cannot of course be stated, but as every hearing before him on minor questions arising in the receivership has brought to the court a fairly good array of lawyers including a representative of the Attorney-General of Massachusetts, it is believed that some effort will be made to prevent the plan receiving the approval of the court until various questions of law and the rights of the minority stockholders are heard and determined.

It has even been stated that should this decision be adverse to the minority stockholders, an appeal would be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Minority Plan Developing

Reorganization Scheme Being Worked Out With Aid of Mr. Mellen

Members of the Boston & Maine Minority Stockholders Protective Association are formulating a reorganization plan for the Boston & Maine Railroad. A special committee of the association has been at work on the plan



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MOTION PICTURE CENSOR MEASURE MEETS OPPOSITION

Several Protests Made Against Plan at Hearing Before Legislative Committee

"Motion pictures in Boston and other parts of the State are properly censored now, and there is no need of establishing a board of censors, under the State Board of Labor and Industries," declared Hiram B. Miller, representative of the Motion Picture Exhibitors League of America, who, with others vigorously protested this morning against the bills before the legislative committee on Mercantile Affairs, which would provide further censorship of motion picture films.

"It is one more attempt," he said, "to create a commission to make positions for men in need of jobs. Mayors of cities and selectmen of towns right now have the authority to revoke 'at pleasure' the license of any exhibitor, and a further censorship is exercised by the State police. We object to pre-publicity censorship. Why don't you carry the censoring still further and go into newspaper offices and censor, at the source, the kind of news they print, or into a minister's library and censor the sermon he intends to preach."

M. A. O'Brien, Jr., the petitioner, appeared for the bill which was aimed at immoral films. The bill provides for a board of three censors with a salary of \$2000 each per year appointed for three year terms, power to inspect and censor every film and to charge \$1 for every film inspected less than 1000 feet long and \$2 for every film longer than that. The bill would attach a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$300 for violations of the act.

Others who opposed the bill were George F. Washburn of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, John Casey, "municipal censor for the City of Boston," Mrs. Alice R. Carroll, a voluntary censor, Judge J. Albert Brackett, representing the Managers Association of Boston and Alden F. Washburn, secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the Exhibitors League of America.

"There are 500 motion picture theaters in the State," Mr. Washburn said. "They use about 9000 films a week, and it would take an army of censors to keep the films moving. I believe that 75 per cent of the motion picture houses of the State would fail in a short time for lack of films."

Mr. Casey, municipal censor, who is affiliated with the National Board of Censorship, described the make-up of that body and the scope of its work, saying that it was far better than any State censorship, which has been tried in a few places. Mrs. Carroll said that

"only 2 per cent of Boston's motion picture houses are making money now, the expense of doing business is so great." She said that many of the theaters are on the "verge of bankruptcy."

FOUR MILLION ONION CROP

DALLAS, Tex.—A \$4,000,000 onion crop, the largest in the history of the industry, will be marketed by Texas growers this year, if present indications do not fail, according to J. J. Albers, a produce dealer of this city, says the News. Mr. Albers said that the northern markets are fairly begging for onions. None of the crop will be wasted on account of a shortage of cars, for the railroads of this section are assembling hundreds of refrigerator cars to haul the onions to market. Mr. Albers said.

INCREASED SUGAR CROP

HONOLULU, H. T.—The Honoum Sugar Company is expected to produce 2500 tons more sugar this year than in 1916, says the Star-Bulletin. In the report of Manager William Pullar to the stockholders he placed the estimate for 1917 at 9000 tons, as against 6537 produced last year. This will be harvested from 1850 acres, as against 1816 a year ago. There is a very promising stand of cane well advanced for the 1918 crop.

ATLANTIC CITY AERIAL SERVICE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The establishment next summer of aerial service between Philadelphia and Atlantic City with high-powered hydro-aeroplanes carrying three passengers and an operator, has virtually reached the certainty stage, says the Public Ledger.

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NO RAILROAD STRIKE IF WAR IS DECLARED

Brotherhoods Assure President That in Event of Actual Hostilities Men Will Stand by the Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Wilson has been assured in a letter from the railroad brotherhood chiefs that in the event of war the organizations they represent will cooperate with the Government in every way. The feeling is pronounced in Administration circles that the labor organizations, by their action in bringing to an issue their quarrel with the railroads at a time of great national stress, have placed themselves in the position of taking advantage of the Government for their own ends at a time when all patriotic citizens should be concerned only with the safety of the Nation.

The brotherhood statement that in the event of war they will stand by the President is taken for what it is worth, and does not lessen in the least the impression that the railroad employees are preparing again to hold up the Government for their own purposes. President Wilson is fully informed as to the situation.

The brotherhood letter, dated March 7, and sent to the President from Cleveland, reads: "We feel obligated to officially advise you of our intention to again meet the national conference committee of the railroads on March 15, for the purpose of making another effort to adjust the pending eight-hour controversy."

"We are very hopeful of working out a satisfactory adjustment with the railroads, but if, while we are negotiating, our country should become involved in war, we want to assure you, as Chief Executive of the Nation, that we and the membership we represent, can be relied upon to support you to the fullest extent and that yourself and the Nation will have our hearty and full support."

The letter is signed by L. E. Sheppard, W. G. Lee, W. S. Stone and W. S. Carter, representing the four branches of the brotherhoods.

When the decision of the Supreme Court will be handed down on the Adamson Eight-Hour Law cannot be so much as faintly indicated, for the sufficient reason that no one except nine justices of the tribunal have any notion whatever; they will not give any intimation, and to ask any questions whatever of them on the subject would be considered the height of impropriety.

A group of the leading railroad lawyers of the country attended the session of the Supreme Court on the decision day, which followed inauguration, expecting the decision then because of the recess, and their inference that so important a case would be disposed of during that period. The decision did not come, but a considerable number were handed down in smaller cases. The railroad lawyers then inferred that the small cases being disposed of, the Adamson decision would doubtless come on the next decision day. It did not. Now no one presumes to predict whether it will come next Monday, the next decision day, or a year from now.

Joint Conference Called

Brotherhood Chiefs to Meet Railroad Executives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The President has not yet taken up the report from Chicago indicating that a general strike on the railroads may result from the Supreme Court delay in deciding the eight-hour case.

W. G. Lee, Warren S. Stone, W. S. Carter and E. L. Sheppard, chief executives of the four brotherhoods, took part Monday in Washington in the conference called by Samuel Gompers to outline the labor policy toward war. They will meet the general and local chairman of the Southeastern lines today. They will then go to New York for the conference with the committee of railroad officials of which Elisha Lee is chairman.

Every brotherhood official in control of a strike district will be notified by telegraph Thursday of the action of the joint conference in New York. A secret code will make leaks impossible, it was said. If the officials refuse to make the concessions demanded, then the brotherhood officials will carry out the strike plans without further delay.

New York Conference Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Information reaching the National Conference Committee of the Railroads indicates that the railroad brotherhoods may call a strike Saturday night on the New York Central, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Erie, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Seaboard Air Line, the Louisville & Nashville and the Southern Railway, as the first in a series of strikes to force the railroads to give them the eight-hour day. The brotherhood leaders and railway executives confer here Thursday.

CANADIAN COLONIZATION PLANS

TORONTO, Ont. — A proposal is on foot, emanating from St. Paul, Minn., to locate in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta 50,000 Scandinavians, partly from the states of Illinois, Iowa, the Dakotas and Minnesota, and after the war, from Sweden and Norway, says a Saskatchewan dispatch to the Globe.

CARRANZA IS TO GRANT EXTENSION TO MINE OWNERS

Ambassador Fletcher Reports Arrangements for Preserving Idle Property for Owners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — United States Ambassador Fletcher telegraphs that General Carranza has informed him that if mine owners who are unable to operate their properties in Mexico should apply for an extension of the time within which to resume work, an extension would be allowed.

General Carranza said further that it was his Government's intention to compromise mining property, but that it would proceed according to the dictates of equity and justice.

The Ambassador recommends that mine owners who are unable to operate and who have not applied for an extension, should make application immediately for such extension. The applications should be made in Spanish language, to the Minister of Fomento, Mexico City, giving title, size, location number, and name of the property, together with the reasons for failure to work the property. Each application or petition should be accompanied by the last tax receipt, and should bear a 50-cent Mexican documentary stamp.

Occupation of Durango by enemies of the Constitution is denied by official Mexican sources in a telegram received Monday by Ramon P. de Negri, in charge of the Mexican Embassy, from the private secretary of General Carranza. It reads:

"Queretaro, March 10, 1917.—Referring to your cable of yesterday in regard to press reports, deny occupation of Durango by Villistas, as it is not true information. Salutations."

(Signed) G. UGARTE."

Mexican Ambassador Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Ignacio Bonillas, appointed to be Ambassador of Mexico in the United States, is expected to leave Mexico for his post in Washington during the latter part of the current week. He has been accompanying First Chief Carranza on a tour over a part of the Republic.

BRIBERY ALLEGED IN NAHANT LIQUOR LICENSE CAMPAIGN

Essex County Attorney Says He Is Ready to Start an Investigation of the Charges

Louis S. Cox, District Attorney of Essex County, announced today that he is ready to start an investigation of alleged bribery and corruption in connection with the forthcoming license vote in Nahant as soon as the matter has been officially brought to his attention. Charges that the result of the sale of liquor and disregard of law which this sale fosters is tending to destroy the town's good name, and that the liquor interests have corrupted some of the Nahant voters have been made.

In a statement issued yesterday, the Rev. Denver G. Pickens, a Nahant minister, declared that conditions in a town which licenses saloons make it an undesirable place for children of school age. He blamed the low moral tone of the Bass Point district to the liquor interests.

"I have been hinted to me that it will mean more money for my church if I keep out of this license fight," he said. "I had rather have this church rot than take one penny from such sources."

"I have taken nobody's word as to conditions here," he continued. "I have investigated personally. In the last three years vice and drunkenness in Nahant have increased."

He added that a former pastor had been forced to resign because of pressure alleged to have been brought upon him by liquor men, and that the license interests have bribed and corrupted voters. He said that the police dare not enforce the laws and that the proprietors of hotels say they "cannot" enforce them.

Nahant citizens will vote upon the question of license next Saturday.

COMPENSATION BILL URGED BY PETITIONS

While there are several bills before the Joint Committee on Judiciary of the Massachusetts Legislature to amend the Workmen's Compensation Law so as to allow injured workmen to choose their own physicians, much attention is apparently being given to Senate Bill 135, which was presented on petition of Dr. Samuel B. Woodward of Worcester, president of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Daily petitions of a uniform character, which have been circulated and signed in many parts of the State, arrive at the office of the clerk of the House of Representatives in favor of the Woodward bill. They are formally carried to the House chamber and referred to the Joint Judiciary Committee.

Dr. Woodward's bill, while calling for a new section of the law, repeals much of the existing section and includes the statement that an "employee shall have the right to select a physician other than the one provided by" the Massachusetts Employees Insurance Association.

ALL QUIET IN SANTIAGO

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Commander Belknap, in charge of the American forces landed at Santiago, Cuba, called the Navy Department today. "All quiet,"

BILLS ON SOCIAL INSURANCE TOPIC AT STATE HOUSE

Hearing Before Legislative Committee on Recommendations of Governor McCall and Special Recess Commission

Several hundred persons were at the State House today to hear the subject of State-aided social insurance discussed before the legislative Committee on Social Welfare. The committee had before it that part of Governor McCall's inaugural address dealing with social insurance, House Bill 1074 and the report of the special recess commission on Social Insurance, which was established in compliance with an act of last year's Legislature to investigate the subject.

Wendall P. Thore of Boston asked that favorable action be taken by the committee on the bill recommended by himself and Miss Edna L. Spencer of Cambridge, both members of the commission, which would establish a maternity board. This board, Mr. Thore explained, would investigate conditions and make such recommendations for assistance as it deemed advisable. Miss Spencer read a number of letters from persons favoring the proposition. Henry Sterling, representing the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, said he considered this part of the report of the special commission to be the most important. Miss Mary Ware Allen of Cambridge, a member of the Equal Suffrage Club and an associated charities worker, and Dr. Bernard L. Bernard of Boston, also favored the proposed legislation.

Representative B. Loring Young of Weston stated that in his opinion the contributory feature of House Bill 1074, which relates to health insurance, was essential to a proper administration of the work. He did not consider it to be "un-American," but did believe that a noncontributory form would be un-American in that it would promote pauperism.

Representative Young favored a thorough investigation of the subject by a special commission, this commission to report such recommendations as it deemed advisable to the Legislature.

Miss Geraldine Gordon, representing the Massachusetts Federation of Clubs, recorded the club in favor of social health insurance, and said that personally she favored a contributory form.

Others who favored the proposition, but advocated a more thorough investigation, were: Grafton D. Cushing, former Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts; Representative Edward Carr of Hopkinton; Philip Day, representing the Boston Social Union of Neighborhood Houses; Dr. Richard C. Cabot, and Michael M. Davis, who introduced proponents for the proposed legislation.

C. Augustus Norwood said that since the main purpose of the health insurance proposition seemed to be to alleviate poverty and since most of the objections which had been raised by opponents were brought against some of the medical provisions in the bill, a possible solution might be to pay cash benefit. However, if the bill were to be passed with a provision for medical benefits, he would like to have the committee consider an amendment to allow Christian Scientists and others who preferred non-medical treatment to have reasonable compensation for the treatment of their choice.

"In behalf of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston," continued Mr. Norwood, "I wish to respectfully submit that House Bill No. 1074, in its present form, does not make provision for the rights of citizens who may prefer to rely on Christian Science or other nonmedical systems for the preservation of health. On the contrary, it appears to have been drawn as though the medical systems furnished the only known means for the prevention and cure of disease. Therefore the following amendments are respectfully submitted:

(1) Insert the following words at the end of Part I, section 5: "in case an insured person shall prefer Christian Science or other nonmedical treatment for himself or a dependent member of his family, he shall have the right to choose it and a practitioner of the system he prefers and reasonable compensation for the same shall be paid under the provisions of this Act instead of medical benefits."

(2) Insert the following words immediately after the word "Provided" in Part I, section 10, line 14: "in Part I, section 5 and."

Everett Morris, member of the special committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to investigate the subject, and Mr. Thore also favored the proposition but urged that further investigations be made.

Strenuous opposition to any sort of health insurance was voiced by M. W. Alexander of Boston, who came before the committee simply as a citizen. He pointed out that conditions in the United States are much better than in Central Europe, where health insurance has been in operation for several years. He further argued that the wage earners of Massachusetts are able to take care of themselves and pointed to the large amounts deposited in the savings banks, which is largely put there by wage earners.

Opposition also was voiced by Frank F. Dresser, representing the American Steel & Wire Company of Worcester; Capt. William Porter White of the National Manufacturers Association; William W. Toll, president of the Massachusetts Beneficiaries Societies Union; Albert E. Briggs of the Boston Produce Exchange; George F. Washburn of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, and E. P. Saltanoff, representing the Boston Elevated Railway.

ABOLISHMENT OF EXCISE TAX FOR STREET RAILWAYS

Hearing on the Proposition Draws Out a Large Gathering at State House

The proposition to relieve street railway companies from paying an excise tax to cities and towns brought out a large gathering of attorneys and representatives of various communities before the legislative Committee on Street Railways today. It also gave to former Senator Robert M. Washburn an opportunity to urge a return to "honest thrifty and conservative management" of those properties.

Mr. Washburn opened his remarks by stating that one of the things that appealed most to his notice in considering the street railway situation of this State is that the companies themselves have no solution to offer of their own problems.

He believed, he said, that the railways of the Commonwealth are entitled to fair treatment, even if that involves an increase in fares. It is a fact, he went on, that everything a street railway has to buy has increased in price during the last few years, while everything it has to sell has either remained stationary or become lower.

"There is one thing to keep in mind, however," he continued, "and that is that the public has a right to demand something. All the argument is not on the side of the investor. The public has the right to demand that the companies be wisely managed, conservatively financed, cautiously conducted—and that they shall be thrifty."

He then went on to call attention to a few of the changes that might be made, he said, before they met the qualifications necessary.

"We have here this morning," he said, "James F. Jackson, representing the Bay State Street Railway Company, and Bentley W. Warren, representing the Massachusetts Street Railway Association, an organization which looks after the legal questions relating to street railroading when they reach the Legislature. Both represent the same thing practically and the same interests practically—while Guy W. Currier, general counsel for the Bay State, sits in his offices down town and is not here at all."

"That is not thrifty," he said. He then alluded to the appearance of President Brush of the Boston Elevated before the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs on Monday, when, according to Mr. Washburn's description of the incident, "he devoted five hours of his valuable time to telling the committee how to save the insignificant sum of \$60,000—the transfer abuse."

Mr. Washburn declared that the public service companies of the State cannot be thrifty managed so long as they pay exorbitant salaries to executives. He instanced the case of Charles L. Edgar of the Edison company and Patrick E. Sullivan of the Bay State.

"Mr. Edgar gets \$40,000 a year; Mr. Sullivan gets \$30,000. I believe they should get \$10,000 a year. That would be thrifty management," he continued.

Mr. Washburn said that Chief Justice Rugg of the Supreme Court receives the latter sum for his work—"and he has some fairly intricate questions to decide," he went on.

"Another instance," he continued, "is the Boston Elevated—which claims to have its troubles like the other roads in the State."

"Yet," he said, "it manages to send to Southern California, in quarterly installments, the sum of \$25,000 a year—as a pension to Gen. William A. Bancroft. That is not thrifty management."

He then devoted more time to the 6-cent fare proposition, saying that it seemed an easy solution, but that it was not, for it was easy to be brave on the subject of increased street railway fares when one is not in the Legislature and quite the reverse when one is.

"It would be easy," he said, "because it would be sanctioned by the Public Service Commission—in the first instance, perhaps. But just imagine, gentlemen, what would happen when the Legislature convened and the men who are to serve in it came to Beacon Hill loaded with messages from the people at home. Just imagine Mr. Chairman, the welcome that would await Senator Martin in Attleboro after he had voted for a 6-cent fare. Senator Martin being the chairman of the committee, Mr. Washburn then favored a complete investigation of the whole question of street railway troubles, including the excise tax and all the other burdens of the companies.

Edward S. McClintock of Springfield was the first speaker, he favoring an investigation, as did Leonard O. Hardy of Huntington and Harry B. Putnam of Westfield. All three opposed the bill, as did Ernest Vaughan, city solicitor of Worcester, who also opposed the proposition for an investigation. Albert P. Worthen of Weymouth spoke against the bill.

Invitation

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TWO PLATOON BILL IS INDORSED BY THE COMMITTEE

The "two-platoon" bill, providing for dividing the fire departments of cities and towns into day and night forces, and which was entered this year with the petition of the Massachusetts Permanent Firemen's Association, has found favor with the legislative Committee on Cities, which today voted, in executive session, to report the bill favorably.

Eight of the 15 members of the committee registered themselves in favor, four opposed and three reserved decision, so that there is certain to be a contest, the committee men say, when the bill is brought up in the Senate.

The bill, Senate S1, provides for the division of the fire-fighting forces of cities and towns into two platoons, which shall alternate on tours of duty every fourth day. The hours of duty of the day force shall be from 8 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m., and the hours of duty of the night force from 6 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock the following morning, and provision is made so that the number of hours of work may be exceeded on the fourth day for the purpose of alternating the forces.

The question of acceptance of the act shall be submitted to the voters of any city or town on petition of 15 per cent of the registered voters of the city or town.

LIEUT.-COL. PERRY RESIGNS

LYNN, Mass.—Lieut.-Col. William H. Perry of the Eighth Infantry, M. N. G., commander since the resignation of Col. Frank A. Graves, sent his resignation to the Adjutant-General yesterday. Business reasons are assigned as responsible for his action.

SENATE TO VOTE ON COLOMBIA TREATY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Colombian treaty, modified in two particulars but with the sum to be paid Colombia left at \$25,000,000, was again reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today. It will go to the Senate formally tomorrow.

That phrase in the document which expressed regret by this Government over differences between the governments was changed so as to read that both governments regret the differences. A phrase also was added emphasizing that nothing in the treaty shall be held to cast any doubt upon the title of the United States to the Panama Canal Zone. The Senate met at 12 and adjourned almost immediately until tomorrow.

CAR DISTURBER IS FINED

For creating a disturbance on a street car last night Joseph P. Glynn of 11 Sewall Street, Roxbury, was fined \$10 for drunkenness and given a

suspended sentence of three months for assault and battery on a street car conductor, by Judge Hayden in the Roxbury Municipal Court today. Glynn was arrested about 9 o'clock last night at the corner of Shawmut Avenue and Roxbury Street, where his companions were trying to put him on the car against the conductor's wishes, who objected to a man in such a condition being placed on the car. The disturbance attracted the police, but not until the five other men in the disturbance had made their escape.

PURE FOOD BILL HEARING

The legislative Committee on Public Health gave a hearing today on House Bill 363, designed to codify the Massachusetts pure food laws with the Federal laws. The act presented this year was drawn by representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and has the approval of the State Board of Health as well as several city and town health officers and private organizations throughout the Commonwealth.



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BECAUSE we remove the skins, the bitter little hearts and all grit, by special process. There is absolutely no grit in Beech-Nut Peanut Butter.

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FOOD PRICES SHOWING DOWNWARD TENDENCY

NORMAL PRICES FOR FOODS NEXT YEAR PREDICTED

Boston Middlemen Say That the Present Situation Is Not Likely to Reappear in a Generation—Conditions Analyzed

Will the high food prices of the winter of 1916-17 be repeated next year and succeeding years? A systematic inquiry in an attempt to answer this question reveals the fact that Boston middlemen believe not. "A year like this one probably will never come again in a generation," A. Warren Patch of Patch & Roberts, produce merchants, said today.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor today completed a study tending to establish the truth as regards the relation of cold storage warehouse proprietors to middlemen, and of cold storage to high prices. In this study it was found that Boston middlemen believe that the supply and demand, abnormally twisted by weather on the one hand and war on the other, have caused a unique situation from which middlemen of three types have benefited. These have been (1) the men who invested in produce for cold storage in order to have enough supply to hold their custom and to earn, if possible, a reasonable profit; (2) the men who took with success a flyer in produce, hoping for a wide margin of profits at the risk of fluctuations in price; and (3) the men who acted upon selfish impulse and who took every advantage of the abnormal situation to make money. To these middlemen and to producers the lion's share of high prices has gone. Cold storage warehouse proprietors have had no part other than to act as the servants of middlemen, storing and preserving foods at normal rates.

Admitting that they have made large profits this year by selling their stock on hand at market prices, middlemen of Boston say they believe it will never happen again. "We are satisfied best with normal years," declared a representative of A. & O. W. Mead & Co., commission merchants, 35 North Market Street, Boston. "If we can be reasonably sure of a reasonable profit, we are happy. Unusual years like this one are too uncertain."

The answer to the question whether next year will see prices asked such as were paid this winter lies in a solution of the cold storage problem, and of its effect upon supply and demand. These statements seem to indicate. The winter supply of food is usually preserved from the seasons of production and the method of preservation is that of cold storage. Cold storage, according to the definition made by the 1912 Legislature of Massachusetts, means "the storage of food at or below a temperature of 40 degrees F. in cold storage warehouses. Cold storage warehouses, it continued, are places artificially cooled to 40 degrees F. or below, where food is stored for 30 days or more. Food was described as fresh meat, fresh meat products (except in process of manufacture), fresh food, fish, poultry, egg and butter.

The term "cold storage men" has been variously applied during the high cost investigations. Charges have been made that the cold storage men—meaning the men who store, not the men who merely own storerooms—have combined to force up prices. That proprietors of warehouses are not meant is asserted by both representatives of this group and by merchants who use the warehouses for storage of their own stocks of produce. In a statement to The Christian Science Monitor, George H. Stoddard, treasurer of the Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse Company, said, "This company has not bought, owned, or sold a pound of poultry, and never buys or sells goods except in some cases where abandoned goods are sold for charges. There are five independent competing storerooms in Boston. The warehouses have no control over what shall be stored and when it shall be taken in or out. We have always welcomed unbiased investigation."

Mr. Mead of A. & O. W. Mead & Co. said that there is absolutely no connection between the commission man and the cold storage warehouse. The man who stores eggs and similar produce is the sole determinant of what it is and when it shall be stored. This opinion was echoed by other merchants, one of whom said, "Any man may buy a case of eggs and put it in cold storage so that he will have eggs in winter. The Boston warehouses do not discriminate between storers."

If, then, the warehouse proprietor is eliminated as a factor in the high cost of stored food this year, what is the real factor, departure of which leads middlemen to say that next year's prices will be normal again, if, of course, there is a normal production of foodstuffs this summer? Boston middlemen answer with the single statement, "supply and demand." Following is the explanation offered by Mr. Patch of Patch & Roberts, already once quoted: "A man will always sell at the highest price he can get. This is good business, whether for farmer, middlemen, or anyone else. This year, expectation of a shortage, because of crop failures and a real or imagined shipment to Europe, has made people who have had goods to sell expect to receive higher prices for them. Wide newspaper publicity has convinced the farmers that, if they only waited, they would be able to get the prices they wanted. Without any conspiracy of any kind among

them each man has refused to sell at a price which he believed to be lower than he would eventually get. With a large number of men doing this it became necessary for merchants who must supply their customers to pay the prices the farmers demanded. Middlemen did the same thing. Each man tried to sell for the highest price and would not sell low.

"Coupled with this condition there has been a decided natural shortage. Minnesota, usually clamoring to sell potatoes to the East, has bought them from us this year. Many have gone to Michigan. New York had a small potato crop. Maine had an unusually good season and the result was that Maine farmers raised their prices as high as they could. They are saying there that the farmers at last are receiving what they should receive. There has been a like shortage in eggs, onions, and beans.

"Cold storage is a necessity with many merchants. While it is very expensive, they find it requisite to have enough eggs and vegetables on hand to supply their trade during the unproductive seasons. Many of us have steadily lost money in the winter in order to keep our business for the productive seasons. A merchant always hopes the off-season loss will be small and that, sometime, he may actually make a profit. This year was a profit year and the merchants took advantage of it. Naturally they worked for the highest prices they could get and with great success."

In this explanation is seen evidence of an unplanned and unorganized but very effective concerted movement of commission men resulting in forced higher prices. As one man said, "Middlemen, however hard they might try to do it, are powerless to force the prices they want. There are too many of them." But it is apparent that the fact of each man, working to the best interest of his own business, together with a widespread belief that there is, was, or was to be a shortage, acted as a great lever and forced prices up.

That natural shortage alone could not possibly have brought about the result is obvious from an inspection of Government figures. There has been an undeniable shortage in dairy products, but, as the following table will show, an 8 per cent increase in the winter supply of meats on hand this year compared with last. The table is taken from the official report of stocks of frozen and cured meats, etc., dated at Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1917, at the office of Markets and Rural Organization of the United States Department of Agriculture. They were issued by Charles J. Brand, chief.

Products	No. firms reporting	Feb. 1, 1916	Feb. 1, 1917	Per cent
Lard	232	132,266,076	165,062,726	124.8
Protein beef	133	20,851,778	22,591,287	108.3
Cured beef	133	14,650,426	15,753,458	107.5
Protein pork	157	29,839,817	31,218,817	104.4
Sweet pickled pork	234	5,285,548	4,613,410	87.3
Frozen lamb and mutton	114			
Creamery butter	211	31,129,173	30,162,318	96.9
American cheese	206	18,908,447	16,245,356	85.9
Eggs	281	457,959	446,966	97.6
Total per cent				106.1

A break of 12 cents during the week in the price of eggs has called special attention to egg prices during the winter and the reasons for the drop. The table above shows that the drop in egg prices on hand Feb. 1, 1917, was only 32.1 per cent of that on hand on the same date one year before. Whether this denoted a shortage or not was asked of Boston commission men. The following explanation was obtained: "That the figures prove conclusively that a shortage was experienced during the winter, in that ordinary years find a much larger number of cases in storage on that date. But that so small a supply on hand in storerooms means lack of a supply of eggs was denied. During February owners of cold storage eggs sell them. The new supply of fresh eggs begins to come in vigorously from the Southwest during that month. These sharp drops in prices, however, are a sharp drop in prices. The prices have come back find until they must sell at a loss, because, if products are held in storage, the prices received must be high enough to cover interest, insurance, shrinkage, pay for storage room, and extra cost of handling. New eggs will sell cheaper than will stored eggs to the original price of which these additional sums have been added. As a result, in the words of Mr. Patch, 'if a merchant has not sold his storage eggs by Feb. 1, he begins to lie awake nights.'"

A large supply of eggs is not necessary in storerooms on Feb. 1, but the fact that the supply this year was nearly one-third of its normal size indicates that, during the winter season, the demand has been abnormal or supply subnormal. Either would have made middlemen and consumers clamor for stock and enabled the merchant who was trying to get as high prices as he could, to hold out and charge more. This is exactly what is said to have happened during the present winter.

B. F. Gridley of Gridley, Maxon & Co., commission merchants, 23-25 W. South Water Street, Chicago, says in a communication to The Christian Science Monitor, "I realize very fully the necessity of a more intelligent and equitable distribution of perishable produce." Commission men in Boston, too, look to better distribution to bring about normal conditions again. Government supervision of distribution, partly through control of cold storage warehouse supplies, partly control of shipping, perhaps, as Mr. Gridley also proposes, by a central distributing bureau, will be welcomed by merchants who, as far as their general sense could be interpreted by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, want most of all to be assured of reasonable profits and sufficient supply to enable them to hold their custom.

BOSTON MARKET BEGINS TO SHOW DECLINE IN PRICES

Eggs and Potatoes Drop Appreciably From the Figures Prevailing on Saturday

The high cost of living market is showing a decided downward tendency. The wholesale prices of nearby henry eggs dropped 3 and 4 cents a dozen in Boston yesterday, and potatoes declined from 15 to 25 cents a bushel at wholesale. The best nearby henry eggs were selling for 33 to 34 cents a dozen as compared with 36 to 37 cents a dozen on Saturday. Maine potatoes were selling at the Charles-town freight yards for \$2.50 to \$2.75 a bushel in bulk as against \$2.75 to \$2.90 a bushel last Saturday. Two-bushel bags were being offered at wholesale for \$5.25 to \$5.40 as compared with \$5.50 to \$5.60 on Saturday.

In spite of the small decline in the price of potatoes the Greater Boston mothers league plan to continue their boycott on potatoes, as well as on beans, onions and chickens. This evening the West End Mothers League will hold a meeting at 38 Causeway Street for the purpose of forming a more effective organization of the league and of outlining new plans for continuing the boycott.

About 20 members of the West End Mothers League acted as pickets in front of several of the kosher shops in both the West and North ends. This morning a delegation from the league will call on one of the local rabbis to ascertain, they say, why chickens are more plentiful in Boston than in Malden and Chelsea, where branches of the league have also placed a boycott on them.

Mrs. Eva Hoffman, president of the West End Mothers League, says there is to be increased efforts to make the various mothers' leagues more effective organizations and to bind them all into a well-organized central league for a united protest against high prices. New branches also are to be formed. Tomorrow Mrs. Hoffman will address the Boston Civic Club at the Hotel Brunswick on the work and aims of the mothers' leagues.

Shipments of several carloads of live chickens from Boston to New York are reported as the result of the boycott which the Jewish women in Boston have placed on the purchase of fowl. Dealers state that the ship-

Products	No. firms reporting	Feb. 1, 1916	Feb. 1, 1917	Per cent
Lard	232	132,266,076	165,062,726	124.8
Protein beef	133	20,851,778	22,591,287	108.3
Cured beef	133	14,650,426	15,753,458	107.5
Protein pork	157	29,839,817	31,218,817	104.4
Sweet pickled pork	234	5,285,548	4,613,410	87.3
Frozen lamb and mutton	114			
Creamery butter	211	31,129,173	30,162,318	96.9
American cheese	206	18,908,447	16,245,356	85.9
Eggs	281	457,959	446,966	97.6
Total per cent				106.1

ments are made to dispose of existing supplies which were bought for the Boston market.

Advice on Planting

Ohio Expert Says to Use Back Yards and Vacant Lots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOLEDO, O.—Charles H. Allen, practical farmer, banker and former director of the Commerce Club Agricultural Extension Bureau here, is urging all Toledo people to plant peas, beans and corn in their back yards and vacant lots this spring to combat the shortage. There is no permanent relief from the food shortage in sight until the fall crops arrive, Mr. Allen says, but extensive growing of vegetables on all available ground will offer temporary relief. Commission men here say the supply of vegetables will be exhausted in two months, and that people must turn to other foods. "Prospects for record crops of grain and vegetables this year never were brighter," says Mr. Allen, "but there will be suffering before the new crops are in. Toledo usually is supplied by Michigan potato growers, but last year the Michigan crop was a failure. Many farmers in this fertile district scarcely have made enough money to pay their taxes off last year's crops."

"Until we get the new crops in I would advise people to eat corn and rice. These are the best substitutes for potatoes. This spring when the price of eggs drops, people should buy quantities of them and store them for next winter. We are buying storage eggs now so why not store them ourselves when they are cheap? This can be done with the aid of water glass. People should can more vegetables in the summer season. Corn, beans, peas and tomatoes can be preserved in cans by any housewife and be eaten in such times as these."

Oregon Prices High

Potatoes and Onions Up, But Eggs Are Reasonable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—With few exceptions, what are said to be the highest prices in the history of Portland markets are now prevailing. One of the notable exceptions is eggs, which a short time ago were almost prohibitive in price, but now rank as one of the cheaper commodities. On Feb. 24 they were selling to retailers at 33½ cents and 34 cents as against 40 cents and 42 cents Jan. 2.

Three dollars and seventy-five cents to \$4 per hundred pounds was the price retailers were paying for potatoes on Feb. 24. The potato season

opened with speculators manipulating prices, but they are not held responsible for the current cost as they disposed of their stocks some time previously, thinking the market had reached the high point. The price continued to climb, however, and when heavy outside buying began the prices soared from \$1.75 Jan. 2 to \$3 Feb. 1 and on up to the remarkable figure attained the last of February. The first shipments of the 1916 crop sold at 90 cents on Sept. 9.

Unprecedented outside demand is given as the reason for the present high cost of potatoes. Market experts declare the distribution of potatoes from the entire Pacific Northwest has never before been so wide as this year. Onions were going to retailers at \$9 and \$10 per hundred pounds on Feb. 24, while the farmer was receiving nothing less than \$10 on the same date. Onions jumped from \$3.50 on Jan. 2 to \$7 on Feb. 1. The Oregon crop was about normal, but lessened shipments from Spain and Bermuda to the United States are said to be back of a general shortage in the country which has resulted in the greatest demand ever known for onions from this State.

League to Sell Eggs

New Orleans Women to Offer 15,000 Dozen in One Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The New Orleans Housewives League will literally flood this city with eggs at 20 and 22 cents a dozen. Twenty selling stations have been arranged, the main one to be located in Canal Street and the others at principal markets of the city. Five hundred cases, or 15,000 dozen eggs, have been ordered, and it is proposed to dispose of all in one day.

The profits from the sale will be used to help entertain the General Woman's Federation Council here in April. This is the largest undertaking ever attempted by the housewives. Five hundred cases in one day will break all records of any retail concern. Mrs. H. B. Myers, president of the league, also has bought 5000 pounds of butter to be sold the same day at 38 cents a pound.

Food Advance Figured

Retail Prices Increased Nineteen Per Cent on Necessities

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Retail food prices in the United States advanced 19 per cent in the year ending with Jan. 15, as shown in statistics prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The increase was greater than for three years previous combined. The four years' gain was 30 per cent.

Nearly every staple advanced during the year. Onions and potatoes led with increases of more than 50 per cent. Some of the advances were: Sirloin 7 per cent, round steak 8 per cent, rib roast 8 per cent, chuck roast 7 per cent, pork chops 10 per cent, bacon 8 per cent, ham 4 per cent, lard 22 per cent, salmon 7 per cent, eggs 32 per cent, butter 18 per cent, cheese 27 per cent, milk 1 per cent, bread 13 per cent, flour 38 per cent, cornmeal 23 per cent, potatoes 57 per cent, onions 58 per cent, beans 39 per cent, prunes 16 per cent, raisins 16 per cent, sugar 16 per cent.

Farmers Sold Short

Indians Now Face High Prices for Seed Potatoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Believing they were taking advantage of temporary high prices, Southern Indiana farmers last fall sold their crops of potatoes for from \$1.80 to \$2 a bushel. Many even disposed of those they had reserved for seed, under the impression that when the northern crop was put on the market, the price would go down. Now, they are facing the necessity of buying seed potatoes at \$3.50 to \$3.80 the bushel and many hesitate to plant, lest they receive less for their crops than they paid for their seed, in event of a big crop and consequent fall in the market. There are few potatoes in Southern Indiana now, but in isolated sections farmers are said to be getting \$2.75 a bushel for what they have left.

Marketing Direct

North Dakota Farmers and Consumers Profit by System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—No concentration of food supplies is evident anywhere in North Dakota. The State's present greatest food resource is on the hoof, and it is not in prime marketable condition. High prices have resulted in the quick movement of all cereals and vegetables. Potatoes, usually plentiful, are selling at \$1.50 to \$2 retail, and one Bismarck retailer recently shipped to Minneapolis 2000 bushels of tubers for which he received \$2 f. o. b. Bismarck. He retained enough potatoes to supply his customers for the remainder of the year, and he did not increase his prices.

Eggs, strictly fresh, from the farms, bring 60 cents; butter sells at 40 cents and 45 cents, poultry at 20 cents to 25 cents, beef at 22 cents to 30 cents, pork 20 cents to 30 cents, and veal around 30 cents. On all canned goods prices, retail, have been advanced approximately five cents. There is an abundant supply of meats and there has been no material increase in the price. The average family of three can still "set" its table in Bismarck

for \$35 the month. There is no shortage of foodstuffs of any variety, but the grocers have followed the general trend in increasing prices, which range all the way from 5 per cent to 25 per cent higher than one year ago.

Marketing direct from producer to consumer has long been a hobby of North Dakota farmers, the principal object of the American Society of Equity, which had its origin in this State, of the farmers' union, the Grange and other cooperative organizations. As a result, North Dakota has less reason to fear a restriction on its food supplies than other states, possibly.

Farmer Wants His Share

Master of Minnesota Grange Says He Is Not Getting It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OWATONNA, Minn.—"The farmer is not getting his proper share of the high price of foodstuffs," said George Brush of Owatonna, master of the Minnesota Grange, in response to an inquiry from a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "It is costing us far more to live, proportionately, than it is the city man. Labor is higher, we have to feed our laborers, prices of cattle feed are almost prohibitive, machinery and tools are greatly advanced. There is a great disparity between prices paid on the farm and those paid by the consumer. This, I believe, is due to lack of business methods among merchants, lack of education by the public on food, too great a demand for small quantities and for package goods, which are forced on the consumer and the producer by the wholesaling and retail trade."

Boston Flour Prices Lower

Wholesale Dealers Report a Better Demand This Week Than Last

Wholesale flour dealers in Boston report a better demand this week than for last with prices from 20 to 40 cents a barrel lower in an unsteady market. A break in wheat prices said to be due to the international situation, has forced flour down, they say, adding that only small stocks are being contracted for on account of recent fluctuations. Boston dealers say that more grain is being received from the West than formerly although most of the deliveries are for fall and winter orders.

Statistics from Chicago show the visible supply of grain in the United States on March 10 to include 43,137,000 bushels of wheat, 12,677,000 bushels of corn and 35,995,000 bushels of oats, compared to 63,895,000 bushels of wheat, 25,428,000 bushels of corn and 18,862,000 bushels of oats for the corresponding time last year. Local stocks of grain in Boston elevators Monday included 231,365 bushels of wheat, 76,520 bushels of corn and 89,476 bushels of oats, compared to \$25,963 bushels of wheat, 116,388 bushels of corn and 252,763 bushels of oats at the corresponding date of 1916.

Decrease in Potato Crop

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canada's yield of potatoes last year was smaller by more than 1,300,000 bushels than that of 1915, but the exports of this vegetable were worth nearly three times as much, according to figures made public by the Bureau of Census and Statistics. The 1916 crop totaled 61,229,000, as against 62,603,000 bushels in the previous 12 months. The 1916 exports were valued at \$1,424,519, as compared with \$506,302 in 1915.

Potato Men Summoned

HOULTON, Me.—Two local potato dealers have been summoned to appear before the United States District Attorney in Boston next Friday, to tell what they know about the high price of potatoes. A dozen or more up-country dealers have been summoned. Government authorities, it is said, have been gathering statistics on potatoes for the past few weeks.

Chicago Plea for Cars

CHICAGO, Ill.—A committee from the Chicago Board of Trade, headed by President Joseph P. Griffin, has gone to Washington to file with the Interstate Commerce Commission a protest against the small number of cars allotted to Chicago by the railroads for grain shipments. The board representatives assert that more than 30,000,000 bushels of grain is awaiting shipment to the seaboard from here.

INCREASES GRANTED FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

William J. Burke, president of the Federal Employees Union, Boston local No. 15,385, consisting of United States Government employees at Boston and vicinity, received official notice today that the bills granting increases in salary to many Federal employees had passed both houses of Congress and the increase would take effect July 1. Those receiving less than \$1200 per year are granted increases of 10 per cent, and those from \$1200 to \$1800 per year, 5 per cent, according to Mr. Burke.

BOSTON SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

Savage and aboriginal Africa will be described by Dr. Philip A. E. Sheppard of Dorchester at a meeting of the Boston Scientific Society this evening at 8 o'clock at 555 Boylston Street. His talk will be illustrated by slides taken during his 21 years in the "long grass." On April 10, Miss Della I. Griffin, director of the Children's Museum at Jamaica Plain, will speak on "The Way of Children's Museums."

FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS CONDITION OF ROADS BLAMED FOR HIGH PRICE

Minnesota Districts Said to Hold Stores of Potatoes Which Are Held Back by Highway Transportation Difficulties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Prices in several commodities in the Twin City market have dropped somewhat from their high marks of a week or 10 days ago, and wholesale dealers believe they will go still lower. In spite of the fact that many of them say there is a shortage in potatoes in this and other markets, and consumption must be curtailed if the supply is to hold out until the new crop comes in.

The wholesale price of potatoes has declined from \$3.25 to \$2.85 per bushel, but retailers are still selling them at 90 to 93 cents a peck for the western stock. Eggs, which went to 30 cents a dozen wholesale from 40 and then 36 cents, are now quoted at 33 cents a dozen. Dealers say that butter prices are likely to increase unless the supply of cream shipped in becomes greater.

With wheat around \$1.90 per bushel, flour prices went up 80 cents a barrel during a week, the retail quotations being \$10 a barrel. The local market is not the galmer from the large stocks of both flour and wheat in the Twin Cities. The mills are unable to get cars to ship their product, but hold the price up here, nevertheless. Former Governor L. B. Hanna of North Dakota, during a recent visit here, said: "There are thousands of bushels of potatoes in North Dakota and northwestern Minnesota which will be marketed shortly. They have not been brought in because of blockaded country roads."

Members of the Massachusetts House of Representatives today received communications for the Highway Safety League urging support of two bills, which have been favorable reported from committee, for better protection of the public from careless motorists.

The letter says in part: "House Bill 897 provides that a license to operate a motor vehicle shall not be granted until the applicant therefor has demonstrated by a practical test his ability to operate. The proposition is one of elementary common sense and justified by experience which shows that wherever such a test is required of applicants at least 10 per cent fall to qualify. This means that approximately 4500 incompetent operators were licensed by Massachusetts in 1916."

"House Bill 898 provides for the protection of passengers boarding and alighting from street cars. It requires vehicles to keep eight feet away from the step or running board of a car which is in the act of taking on or discharging passengers. The present law, leaving it to the discretion of the driver of the vehicle whether or not to slow down is inadequate, as every day observation shows."

EVERETT, Mass.—Mayor John J. Mullen, before the Board of Aldermen last night declared that he proposed to bring the members of the Everett police force before the aldermen on Wednesday night to face Alderman Winfield S. Hamlin. Alderman Hamlin had opposed raising the salaries of the policemen. He declared that certain policemen had said that unless the aldermen voted increases for the force the aldermen would come to political oblivion.

Mayor Mullen declared that the police would face Alderman Hamlin and that either the alderman or the policemen would have to leave the service of the city. Unless Mr. Hamlin proves his charges, the Mayor said, he would have to quit the Board of Aldermen. Mayor Mullen announced that he had removed from office Assessor Tate, not having received Mr. Tate's resignation as requested. The board confirmed five of seven appointments made by the Mayor.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB S. K. Ratcliffe of London will begin a series of lectures on the general subject of "England Today" before the members of the Women's City Club in Pilgrim Hall on March 20 at 8 p. m. The specific topic of the first lecture is "Lloyd George and His War Work." The topics and dates of the other lectures will be announced later. On March 19 Francis Hackett addresses the March forum meeting of the club on "The Outlook for Ireland."

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OHIO WESLEYAN ALUMNI

The Ohio Wesleyan Alumni Association of Massachusetts held its annual dinner at the Hotel Brunswick last night. The honor guests and speakers were Dr. John W. Hoffman of Delaware, O., who spoke on "The Educational Institutions in the College World"; President Murlin of Boston University; the Rev. L. J. Birney of the Boston University School of Theology; President Emeritus William M. Warren of Boston University; Bishop Edwin H. Hughes and Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of the Boston schools.

DR. J. J. WALSH TO SPEAK

Dr. James J. Walsh of New York is to deliver an address in the Municipal Building in South Boston March 17 in commemoration of the one hundred and forty-first anniversary of the evacuation of Boston.

REMOVAL OF GERMAN SEAMEN URGED BY CITY

Philadelphia Mayor Appeals to
Secretary of Navy, Represent-
ing Interned Sailors at Navy
Yard as Menace to Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mayor Smith of Philadelphia yesterday called on Secretary Daniels yesterday to appeal on behalf of the people of that city for the removal of the 700 German sailors from the Navy Yard there, on the ground that their presence is a menace to the safety of the city. Five of the Germans have been arrested on the accusation of taking chronometers off the interned raiders there.

The disposal of the German sailors of the interned raiders has been a problem that has sorely tried the Navy Department. Secretary Daniels explained to the Philadelphia Mayor, The Department labors under the difficulty of treating the men under peace conditions, they not being prisoners of war. The Department is keeping the men under surveillance, and the men of the Navy Yard are trained on the interned ships every night. Secretary Daniels is trying to find a barracks of the War Department that will be suitable for the men, and when he finds it they will be removed from Philadelphia.

Evidence of German Plot

Activities of Food Contractor Under
Arrest in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Recent agitation in this city over German espionage activities culminated on Saturday when arrests of five persons were made on the technical charge of smuggling material from interned liners to this city. The persons arrested include two prominent business men of German birth, who are rated as millionaires, the wife of one of these men together with two drivers of trucks.

Henry Rohrer, a naturalized citizen of German birth, the head of a large delicatessen and food importing firm whose business occupies one-half a city block and A. K. Fischer, head of the firm of Koerting & Fischer and the General Condensing Company, are the principals. Mrs. Fischer, wife of the Fischer named is another, the other two being Berthold Fischel and Floyd Williams, employees of Rohrer's, these two being held under \$1000 bail each as material witnesses. Bail was fixed for Rohrer, Fischer and Mrs. Fischer by United States Commissioner Edmunds at \$5000 each. Mr. Rohrer's activities in connection with the interned raiders have been under suspicion for some time. His firm had the contract for supplying foodstuffs to the vessels, and it is admitted that there has never been any examination made of the contents of packages which were sent to the boats through the navy yard gates. In addition to this Rohrer was accustomed to extend to Fischer the courtesy of sending material to the vessels in his delivery trucks. No examination was made of this material, as it was taken for granted that, coming in the Rohrer truck, it was merely foodstuffs. As the Fischer company deals in machinists' supplies, pipe, etc., there is no doubt that much material that would be of help to the interned men in case they were bent on doing damage has been taken to them in this way.

It has been proposed that a committee of prominent citizens be appointed to go to Washington and confer with the President on the subject. No satisfaction has been obtained in representations to Secretary Daniels, who, in reply to all arguments, merely announced that "the department is cognizant of the situation, and can handle it."

These facts are said to have been learned by Federal agents.

That the Fischer firm has made a specialty of contracts for the United States Navy, a number of contracts having been made directly with the government, that the firm has amassed a large amount of information about the United States Navy, including plans, specifications, blueprints and the location of oil tanks in both dreadnoughts and torpedo boat destroyers; Adelbert Fischer, at liberty on bail, is a reserve officer in the German army; a number of the employees of the Fischer firm have been on trial trips of American ships and are conversant with all the features of their construction; the company is equipped with machinery with which to make shells and other war munitions. It was used in the Spanish war for that purpose.

The attempt to smuggle chronometers ashore from the liners was the part played by Mrs. Fischer. Federal agents express the belief that it was the intention to use them as time clocks to set off timed explosives in the event of war. Fischer is not an American citizen and has been in this country only a few years, but because of his various contracts with the government he has had access to many exclusive files of the Navy Department.

Braun Status Inquiry

Seamen Being Questioned Regarding
Head of Ship Crew Strike

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Questioning of seamen regarding Gustav Braun, secretary of the Atlantic district, International Seamen's Union of America, led marine circles here to the belief

today that the Department of Justice is taking an active interest in the steamship crew strike for a 75 per cent wage bonus by seamen who were to have manned the Atlantic transport freight ship Manchuria, from New York to London.

Unknown men appearing on the docks have thoroughly questioned these seamen regarding the activities of Braun and his connection with the union. Braun has threatened to call out other seamen when efforts are made to move other American-owned ships. He declares he is a naturalized American citizen from Sweden, and that he has voted in this country for 14 years. He frequently receives mail addressed to Gustav Braun.

Hindu Student Is Held

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Heramba L. Gupta, the Hindu student at Columbia University, arrested here Sunday, was arraigned yesterday on a charge of violating the neutrality of the United States by conspiring with Franz von Papen, former German military attaché to the United States, to organize a military enterprise to free India from British rule. He was held in \$5000 bail for the Federal grand jury after waiting examination.

Liebenfels Sailors Appeal

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The eight officers of the German steamship Liebenfels, convicted Friday at Florence, S. C., of sinking their ship, and sentenced Saturday to a year in the Atlanta Federal prison, have given a bond of \$6000 each pending appeal.

FEELING IN PERU STATED TO BE IN FAVOR OF ALLIES

(Continued from page one)

Argentina and neutral nations, mitigating the rigor of the blockade, and third, to maintain a benevolent neutrality toward all the belligerent nations.

The condemnation of the German policy, however, has been almost universal in the South American press. El Dia, of Montevideo, says: "It is hard to believe that there are men capable of carrying out the German submarine program, for it can only be considered as the act of desperation of a corrupted people who, through pride, cannot admit their defeat and who, blinded by the instinct of self-preservation, lose their ideas of good and evil, and strike at whatever crosses their path."

But the condemnation of the German policy, from the viewpoint of the majority of the South American papers does not necessarily entail that they should cast in their lot with the United States. The loss of American ships and citizens is ample grounds for the declaration of war by that republic, but the same grounds do not exist, or only in a normal degree, for the other republics, they say; and, furthermore, a strong sentiment exists in South America against any such tacit admission of hegemony or leadership of the United States as would be entailed in their following the dictates or intimations of Washington.

Interest has centered about the attitude which Brazil has assumed. Rio advice indicate that there was a stronger sentiment existing there in favor of casting their lot with the United States and the Entente than in any other South American capital. Were Brazil to take this step it might force similar action upon some of the other republics through their apprehension that by this action Brazil would gain the sympathy of the Powers and thus be placed in a dominant position after the war, at the expense of the other South American republics.

Rio advice stated that the French and British banks in that city have resolved not to accept German checks or German documents. La Razon declares that President Braz has advised the large commercial houses to withdraw their deposits from the German banks. O Paiz says that the attitude of the Argentine press causes considerable surprise, as it is incomprehensible that the South American press should not add the proposals of President Wilson. O Paiz considers that the Argentine press has misrepresented the true sentiments of the people.

Re reports that the Lloyd-Brazilian line has suspended the sailings of its steamers for Europe.

FEDERAL TRADE BOARD WARNS COAL PRODUCERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Trade Commission has notified the leading anthracite producers that any failure to grant the usual spring price reduction cannot be justified by claims of increased cost of production.

UTAH IRRIGATION PROJECT

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Plans for reclaiming a large area in Iron County by means of an irrigation project have been placed in the hands of W. D. Beers, State engineer, by a group of California capitalists, headed by F. C. N. Graydon of Salt Lake, says the Desert News. The plan is to divert the water which now empties into Navaho Lake and by means of tunnels run it into the headwaters of Coal Creek.

STUDY RUSSIA AND FAR EAST

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A study of the existing and proposed port and transportation facilities of Russia and the Far East has been undertaken by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Department of Commerce. Paul Page Whitman, consulting engineer of Seattle, has been selected for the work, and an itinerary has been decided on which will include Russia, China, Japan, Philippines, French China, Federated Malay States, East Indies, Burma, India and Australasia.

GOVERNORS OF NEW ENGLAND COME TO BOSTON

Preparedness Plans to Be Dis-
cussed at Conference of Chief
Executives at the State House
of Massachusetts

Governors from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, with their adjutants-general came to Boston today to attend a conference with Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood and Governor McCall of Massachusetts at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Major-General Wood was in Boston this morning.

Before the beginning of the session of the governors and their military aids, 400 members of a subcommittee of the Massachusetts State Committee, which has charge of the campaign for recruits to Army, Navy, and national guard in Massachusetts, will hold their first meeting in Room 436 of the State House. It is expected that the governors, their adjutants-general, or others of the party, will attend the committee hearing.

Major-General Wood, who is commander of the Department of the East United States Army, will tell the chief executives of the New England states what should be done for the protection of these states both inland and on the coast. Governor McCall of Massachusetts will explain the workings of his new safety department, which is at the head of a State-wide campaign for men, money, equipment, and other preparedness necessities. Similar departments will be advised for the other states.

The action taken this afternoon will be the first step toward a cooperative program for the defense of the coast of the United States from Eastport, Me., to the New York line. Officials from the Charlestown Navy Yard, and others also will be present.

Carroll Brown, of Portland, Me., representing the Portland Yacht Club, was added to the list of reserve corps advisers to the commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard this morning at the regular daily meeting of these men. He will have the rank of lieutenant in the Coast Defense Reserve Corps.

At the meeting this morning a preparedness meeting to be held March 16 in Portland was planned and Lieut. Com. James O. Porter was ordered by Captain Rush to go to Portland and to other coast cities on recruiting duty.

A new vessel, the tug Iwana was listed for the recruiting service, and, under Tug Master Joseph I. Kemp, will carry a party of officers on a trip similar to that made by the Lynx last week. Carrying 10 men, the Lynx left the navy yard Saturday and went directly to Gloucester. She left Gloucester Sunday morning and put in at Cohasset. It was stated yesterday that the recruiting work of this ship was so successful that the Boy Scout, another patrol boat, may enter the service soon.

The Lynx was in the navy yard again today, shipping on a machine gun, and supplementing her wireless equipment. She will make her next trip to Provincetown.

Harry K. White, State chairman of the Navy League, with Lieut. E. C. Blakeslee, U. S. N., and Mrs. Gardiner Hall, will be speakers at an important Navy League meeting to be held in Milton Thursday at 8:30 p. m.

The Cambridge committee of national preparedness will meet in the Cambridge City Hall tomorrow night. A home guard company and a volunteer regiment in case of war are part of the objects of this committee. These and other questions with reference to the preparedness movement will be discussed.

Voters of Acton, at the annual town meeting yesterday, voted that the moderator appoint a committee of five to decide how the town might best be prepared in a military way. A resolution was adopted endorsing the action of President Wilson in his effort to protect the rights of American citizens on the high seas.

Five district headquarters for supplying labor, skilled organization and equipment for protection of property were established yesterday by the report of Charles R. Gow, chairman of a subcommittee on emergency help and equipment of the Public Safety Committee. Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Brockton and Lawrence were named.

Construction or reconstruction work suddenly made necessary by war conditions will be taken charge of by this committee. Large quantities of labor, material, and equipment will be available to be sent to any national, state or city department or public service corporation that may need help.

Brig.-Gen. John J. Sullivan, chairman on the subcommittee on State protection, is organizing home guards at various points in Massachusetts. His committee also has asked that contiguous towns and cities coordinate their police resources, so that in the event of public disorder or danger a large force of trained police officers would be quickly available.

The committee on State protection is consulting, through its representatives, with the mayor of each city in the State for the purpose of developing a comprehensive plan for the protection of important public works such as railroad bridges, water works, power plants and other critical points of prime public importance, in case of war.

each, and two recitation periods of one hour each per week. At least 500 students are expected to be enrolled.

Two civilians who had gained admission to the Navy Yard on passes that were not their own were taken to the marine barracks and closely questioned by Capt. R. C. Hasbrouck today. After a severe reprimand, the men having established their identities were released. Others found attempting to enter without their own passes will be handed over to civil authorities, charged with trespassing and misrepresentation. It was announced

Army Officers Visit Tech

Possibilities of substituting some regular courses at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the five hours a week demanded by the Reserve Training Corps Law were discussed yesterday, when a committee of army officers met with Captain Downing, who is in charge of the engineering corps at Tech. With the present curriculum it is said to be impossible to give five hours to strict military training.

Roxbury Historical Society

"Military night" will be held by the Roxbury Historical Society tomorrow at 8 p. m. in the historical hall of the Municipal Court Building, Roxbury Street, at its regular quarterly meeting. Maj. Frederic G. Bauer, Officers Reserve Corps, U. S. A., will speak on "The Present Military Situation in the United States" and an address will be given by the Rev. Murray W. Dewar on "Experiences of a Militia Chaplain at the Border."

INSTRUCTIONS ARE READY FOR SHIP GUNNERS

(Continued from page one)

désipit his citizenship in the United States. This practice the United States never has recognized, and can not do so under the Constitution.

If the United States, at this time, when within a few days or weeks the nation may be at war with Germany, should sign away the right to arrest German citizens, the Government would be helpless to defend itself in the event of war if the Germans in this country, whose loyalty is still to be tested, should rise against this Government or engage in plots against the United States. That is a plain statement of the case.

There is no indication that the Administration entertains any idea of entering such an agreement. Indeed, this bureau is aware that the Government has indicated its intention of permitting the 1798 treaty situation to remain as it is, reserving the right to have full liberty of action in any situation that may arise in the near future.

Alone in Sea Protest

United States Finds Only China
in Open Sympathy With Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In diplomatic circles there was considerable commotion Monday over the advanced position taken by the United States with reference to combating the unrestricted submarine warfare policy of Germany. It is a matter of frequent remark that the United States is the only Nation of the Western Hemisphere that has taken up the defense of international rights on the high seas. All the other nations, those of South America, apparently have supinely consented to the abridgement of their rights, and have even gone so far as definitely to refuse to join the United States in the effort to preserve the sanctity of the law of nations.

Of all the nations in the world that have spoken on the subject, it is pointed out, China alone has shown the fullest sympathy with the position taken by President Wilson.

The foregoing is the conspicuous phase of the situation in the quarters referred to. The disposition is general to place implicit trust in the patriotism and judgment of the President and his advisers. In that connection there is a noticeable silence among those who recently have been loudly criticizing the President for "doing nothing."

The Navy Department has been conferring with the owners of shipyards that are equipped for the construction of patrol boats, the idea being to adopt a uniform type, not exceeding 110 feet in length, and of a speed sufficient to enable the craft to overtake enemy ships. These boats, it is explained, are not intended as submarine chasers, such as the British employ, but will be designed for patrol service. The department can provide for them out of the \$110,000,000 appropriation.

Secretary Daniels was questioned concerning the means to be adopted and the regulations that will apply in the protection of United States ships. These are all matters that cannot be given publicity. Questions relating to experiments carried on by Mr. Edison met with a similar response.

The situation is so delicate, and official consideration of the country so near to hostilities, that the plans of the Government in detail concerning defensive measures cannot be made known.

Belligerent Pacifist

Oscar Straus, Former Ambassador to
Turkey, Is With President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—That war with Germany was made inevitable through the action of the 12 Senators who blocked President Wilson's request for authority to arm American merchant ships, was the statement of Oscar S. Straus, former Ambassador of the United States to Turkey, who terms himself a "belligerent pacifist."

The former Ambassador expressed the hope that the President will recon-

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HE, tire of royal pedigree is Silvertown. OUTSIDE, and INSIDE it looks its aristocracy. You see it OUTSIDE in the generous, yet graceful extra-size of the tire.

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"Silvertowns make all cars high-grade"

OLD SALEM HOUSE ACQUIRED BY THE ESSEX INSTITUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass.—The Essex Institute today took title to the famous Pierce-Nichols House at 80 Federal Street "for the purpose of preserving the same as a fine example of domestic architecture of Salem, in the period following the Revolution, and in the hope that it will prove valuable as an example to architects and builders of the future and be an object of interest and an ornament to the city."

For the past three years the institute has been raising funds to preserve the house. Of the \$20,000 needed for purchase and the foundation of a maintenance fund more than half has already been secured. The committee in charge of the funds consists of William C. Endicott of Boston, who is president of the institute, and John Robinson and Stephen Phillips of Salem.

The Pierce-Nichols House is considered one of the very finest examples of late Eighteenth Century colonial architecture now standing in the country. The house was built about 1785 and was designed by Samuel McIntire, Salem's famous woodcarver of that period. The mantles, doorheads, carvings and panellings have been widely copied and duplicated by architects and builders, and the house has long served as a model for students and practitioners of architecture. The house is in a perfect state of preservation.

Airships for Coast Patrol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Purchase of 16 nonrigid "giggle" airships for coast and harbor patrol work, at a total cost of \$649,250, was announced Monday by the Navy Department. The Curtiss Aeroplane Company, Buffalo, N. Y., was awarded three, for \$122,250; the Connecticut Aircraft Company, New Haven, two, for \$84,000; the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, O., nine, for \$360,000; and the B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron, two, for \$83,000. Deliveries will begin within 120 days.

BROOKLINE BOARD ORGANIZES

The Brookline Board of Selectmen met yesterday afternoon and organized for the year. Philip S. Parker was reelected chairman and Edward A. McEtrick secretary.

WOMEN'S WAIST SHOP

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Two new \$2 blouses that
lay stress on the vogue
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Many other new \$2 blouses, altogether different.

Filene's mail orders filled—fifth floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

SPAIN'S LEADING PARTIES STAND BY GOVERNMENT

Conservatives and Liberals in Agreement as to Policy Regarding U-Boat Warfare — Wireless Decree Issued

By The Christian Science Monitor Special Spanish Correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Senor Gimeno, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, as already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, has handed to Mr. Willard, the American Ambassador, a copy of the answer to the note of the Central Powers, and has at the same time indicated that in existing circumstances, and having regard to her foreign policy, Spain could take no other course than that which she has already taken.

It is reported that Germany complains that the Spanish answer to her note was received in Berlin in a mutilated state and that she has asked for a repetition of the text. In answer to the Spanish request for an extension of the short period allowed by the German submarines for Spanish ships to reach their ports an extension of 48 hours was granted. This, however, expired on the night of Feb. 9.

One thing very noticeable and of good augury in the crisis is the perfect understanding between the Count de Romanones and Senor Dato, the Liberal and Conservative leaders, and present past premiers. If anything, Senor Dato appears firmer in the Romanones policy than the Count himself. The Dato organ La Epoca significantly urges the Government to settle on a policy that it knows will command a majority in the country and drive it through. As the Liberals and Conservatives are working together and command such a majority, the hint is clear. In the event of there being any considerable development of the situation the point may have to be considered as to the wisdom of bringing some Conservative elements into the Romanones Cabinet, although the Count openly consults the Conservative leaders at all times of difficulty as it is. Spain is watching very closely the attitude of the South American republics; and reckons on their sympathy with her.

The Count de Romanones has made an important statement concerning the Spanish policy and the answer to the German note. He says: "Our answer to the German note has been inspired solely by the particular situation and the special interests of Spain. We have the unavoidable duty, the duty which is incumbent upon all governments, of protecting the lives and property of our fellow citizens against all illegal attack. Obeying the sentiments which dominate the public opinion of our country, inspired by the highest and most generous aspirations of humanity, Spain has assumed in the course of the terrible tragedy that weighs on Europe, a sacred mission. We have drawn up our answer in a spirit of absolute confidence, and in the full confidence that the German Government will be inspired, in its own conduct, with the same sentiments of friendship in regard to Spain. But at the same time that we give proof of confidence, we have meant to express our serene resolve, born of long and serious reflection, decided on beforehand, to conform to all the exigencies of our duty, however difficult it may be. Our answer to Germany derives its inspiration from the same sentiments and from the same fundamentals as our answer to President Wilson's peace proposals. The conduct of Spain has been manifested since the beginning of the war, and will continue to be manifested in a full independence beyond all suspicion, based solely on the rights of citizens and the duties of governments. The neutrality of Spain does not diminish to any extent whatever its impatience to arrive at the earliest possible moment at the time when its assistance will be of some use to the cause of humanity."

It is not to be overlooked that the tendency seems to increase, as is almost inevitable in the circumstances, for Spanish policy in regard to Germany to proceed on somewhat independent lines, so far as the United States is concerned. On this point there is a remarkable expression used in an editorial article in La Epoca, in which it is said: "After this note the attention of neutrals is turned toward Spain, around which will be grouped those nations which have an attitude comparable to her own. As we have already said, the Spanish personality declares itself. The center of peace is removed from Washington to Madrid."

Another significant circumstance is the remarkable way in which the Germanophile journals have toned down. They have clearly come to understand that the Government has the country at the back of it, and that further pro-German advocacy on the old lines might be most inadvisable at the present time. The most that is said is that the same kind of note that was sent to Germany ought to be sent to the Allies. One of the pro-German organs, La Correspondencia Militar, even goes so far as to say that the impression produced by the note is excellent, and that the note itself is at once logical, courteous, calm, energetic and discreet. El Ejercito Espanol thinks that the Government might have insisted more on the sacrifices that Spain has imposed on herself spontaneously as a duty to humanity.

The governmental decree just issued on wireless telegraphy, forbidding the establishment and exercise of secret stations, creates a recognized group of wireless stations none of which will be able to exercise their

functions without the presence of an official of the Post and Telegraphic Department who will have the right to enter at any time into the places where they are installed. Misdemeanors on the part of the licensees will be punished by the loss of the concessions, confiscation of the apparatus and a fine of from 500 pesetas to 2000 pesetas. Secret installations will be dismantled at once and proceedings taken against the owners.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

The approach of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in June, the first to be held in the State in 64 years, has directed attention to the beginnings of government in Massachusetts and to the two Constitutional Conventions held in 1820 and 1853 respectively.

It was with the arrival of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonists that the history of Massachusetts Government really begins. An examination of the government of these colonies reveals not only how the early colonists had been prepared for self-government by the struggles and progress in this direction made in England since the days of Alfred the Great, and how they had brought their cherished ideals of government to the New World, but also how these ideals took root and became the foundation of the present day structure of Massachusetts State Government.

Likewise many of the structural details of today's Government may be seen actually or in embryo in the early governments. A noticeable feature is that the ideal of separation of church and State was not so strongly developed in the early colonial days as later, and that religion and government in Massachusetts were closely associated in the Seventeenth Century. The steps by which this association was gradually dissolved is being studied in view of the importance already attached to the movement for further constitutional safeguards of separation of church and State at the forthcoming convention by an amendment to prohibit public appropriations for sectarian purposes.

Another feature of the early government of special interest was the near approach to the "initiative and referendum" in the Plymouth colonial Government.

The settlers at Plymouth did not have a charter but acted under authority granted in a patent issued in England. The compact signed on board the Mayflower, while binding the settlers together for mutual advantages, has not been considered a constitution in the modern sense since it did not create a Government. Military necessities demanded a Government, however, and it is found that shortly after landing the Plymouth colonists elected a military captain, formed a treaty agreement with the Indians, voted to adopt certain regulations and elected a Governor and an Assistant Governor. This "Assistant Governor" brings to thought the present office of Lieutenant-Governor, but it has even more significance. Subsequently, another Assistant Governor was chosen and the number in the Plymouth Colony was gradually increased to seven; in the later Massachusetts Bay Colony, the number increased to 36. This body of assistants in both colonies had within it the elements of the present Executive Council and State Senate, both of which were a gradual development from the assistants.

All the freemen of the Plymouth Colony who were also church members assembled as a General Court to enact laws. The term General Court has been retained and is applied officially to the Massachusetts Legislature of the present day. However, in the early Seventeenth Century, the General Court was a single deliberative body, a popular assembly, of which the present State House of Representatives is the lineal descendant. As the settlements about Plymouth grew in number it was no longer practicable for all the freemen to attend the sittings of the General Court, so there was introduced the practice of sending deputies, the forerunners of representatives elected by districts.

Laws were enacted by the General Court but not until they had been favored by two successive General Courts. This check on popular sentiment still survives in the provision that no amendment to the Massachusetts Constitution shall be submitted to the people until it has been favored by two successive Legislatures.

But balancing this restriction on the Plymouth General Court was a most sweeping direct legislation provision, embodying the underlying theories of the "initiative and referendum" of 1917. The freemen at the next election might repeal any law passed by the General Court. This provision differs only in detail from the proposals of the initiative and referendum leaders.

At first, the Plymouth General Court tried whatever legal cases arose, but gradually the beginnings of our present judicial system is seen, the colonists taking the English system as a model. Within three years of arriving, the colonists had adopted the jury of 12 to decide criminal cases. The assistants to the Governor took over the trial of cases not unlike the civil cases of the present Superior Court. A court of admiralty consisted of the Governor and three or four assistants. County courts came with division of the colonies into counties. The territory of the Plymouth Colony was joined to that of the Massachusetts Bay Colony under the new charter received by the latter in 1691 and subsequently the history of Plymouth is that of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

There were marked differences and similarities of the Government of the two colonies. The Massachusetts Bay Colony received its original charter in

1628. The Crown appointed the first Governor, Deputy-Governor and assistant governors and it was provided that their successors should be elected by the freemen. At first, it was decided that the freemen, in choosing the chief officers, should elect the assistants and they in turn should elect the Governor and Deputy-Governor, a provision that calls to thought the presidential electoral college. But this plan was not democratic enough and was soon abandoned in favor of direct election of the Governor and Deputy-Governor.

As in Plymouth, no person was admitted as a freeman and given the right to vote unless he was a church member. This strict rule disappeared with the downfall of the charter in 1684.

The judiciary developed along lines similar to those in Plymouth. In the "assistants," or county judges, nominated by the freemen and approved by the General Court is given an inkling of the direct election of county judges in vogue in some of the states of the Union but not in Massachusetts.

Critics of the annual sessions of the present Legislature find interest and encouragement in the fact that the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony sat four times a year. It included the Governor, the Deputy-Governor and the assistant-governors, of whom there were 18 at the time the new charter of 1691 increased the number to 36. But these officials also sat as a law-making body when the General Court was not in session, and their votes had the same force as though passed by the General Court as a whole. This situation is considered of much importance to the constitutional government investigator because out of it developed much of the friction in the early colonial days. There is also seen more clearly the evolution of the State Senate and the Executive Council of the present day.

Gradually there grew up a feeling among the deputies that the "Court of Assistants," as it came to be called, was usurping power and having too extensive a hand in the law making. Soon the two courts were at loggerheads, and in 1644 there was a formal separation, the two courts sitting separately even when the General Court was in session.

So conditions continued to 1684, when a new monarch, James II, overthrew the charter and appointed Governor Duley to handle the affairs of the colony, and the following year named Governor Andros. Here representative government practically ceased for a while, and the colonists forgot their personal differences in opposition to the Royal Governor.

FRENCH PRESS ON ALCOHOL QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Both the Temps and the Journal des Debats have submitted the recent debate of the French Republican Committee on the alcohol question to searching criticism. The former points out that the declaration that the excessive use of alcohol is a national peril, while alcohol is a national asset are two statements which do not complement, but contradict one another, and that, as is recognized by Parliament the Act of 1873, although it is true it has not been duly enforced, is not sufficient to combat the evil of intemperance. The Temps notes, however, that the Republican meeting expressed the view that the whole problem consists in the extension of the production of industrial alcohol, and in the restriction of its consumption as a beverage, and holds that it is precisely this thesis that will finally triumph in the Chamber. Like the Republican meeting, therefore, it calls for "a special debate, outside of all discussion of the laws of finance, with a view to giving the trade in spirits a definite statute." The alcohol question, it writes, will thus be treated as it should be, without being confused with the question of the excessive use of alcohol.

The Journal des Debats was more outspoken. The times were such, it observed, that the purveyors of alcohol were unable to deny purely and simply a social and national danger whose ravages were only too obvious, and so while protecting the consumption of the product responsible for this evil, they had hit on the simple expedient of demanding the maintenance and application of the existing legislation, which had furnished proof of its impotence, and had enabled the consumption of alcohol in France to be more than double since it came into force.

Is it said that the Act of 1873 might be more strictly applied? it asked. But the influences that today demand its energetic application are precisely those that have always been intent on annulling its most modest effects. Who is it that prevents prosecutions, or arrests their effects? Who is it that refuses to deprive recidivists of their political rights? It is useless to try to dupe public opinion; it is perfectly aware of the peril, and it is not surprised at the desperate defense put up by special interests struggling against the public welfare. It is human nature; but it is not a reason for sacrificing the present and the future of our country to personal considerations. The excessive use of alcohol must be stopped, and those who try to confuse an extremely simple question by dilatory maneuvers will not triumph indefinitely over public good sense, and the instinct of national preservation.

NO FREE SEEDS AVAILABLE
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Since the home gardening movement began throughout the country as a means to meet the increased cost of food, the Department of Agriculture has had hundreds of thousands of requests for free seeds, but has no seed to distribute. No more will be available until late in the summer.

BRITISH INDIA'S GREAT NEED FOR BANKING SYSTEM

Resources of Eastern Empire Remain Undeveloped for Want of Funds — Sir D. Hamilton Urges Cooperative Credit

By The Christian Science Monitor Special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—Sir Daniel Hamilton was formerly a merchant in Calcutta, but unlike most British merchants who make fortunes in India he has not severed his connection with the country on retiring from the mercantile world. He has long been keenly interested in agricultural development and economic progress, and has given both time and money to the promotion of India's interests along these lines. Among other enterprises, he owns a large tract of land in the Sunderbunds, which has been reclaimed from the jungle, and is now being developed under the auspices of the Salvation Army.

Every year during the cold season, Sir Daniel and Lady Hamilton come out to India to look after their various interests, and the authorities of the Scottish Churches College in Calcutta took advantage of his presence in the capital recently to invite him to preside at the annual college day celebration. The principal of the college opened the proceedings by announcing that Sir Daniel had offered prizes aggregating 1000 rupees for essays on how best to promote the cooperative credit movement in India.

This announcement paved the way for a vehement address from the president, in which the necessity for extending the cooperative movement was vividly portrayed.

"The power which stands in the way of India's economic development," Sir Daniel declared, "is the power of evil finance—the want of a banking system for the people. The people have many bankers, but no bank. The land lies blighted by the shadow of the mahajan (money lender). Go where you will, you find the people weary of waiting for a money loan, which never breaks. They look to the heights of Simla and the plains of Delhi for the cloud with the silver lining, but the cloud never sparkles into showers. Last month I spent 10 days in the Deccan, a land thirsting for water and for money. As I went round the villages I asked the people why they grew cotton which yielded them a crop worth only 30 or 40 rupees an acre, when they might grow sugar cane, which would give them 10 times as much. I put the same question in every village, and got the same answer in each. 'We cannot grow sugar cane, because we have no money. The seed alone will cost us more than 100 rupees an acre, and a well will cost 300 or 400 rupees more. We are already deep in debt, and if we borrow more we shall be utterly undone'—and so the sugar industry and the

people both languish. The weavers are held up by the same evil power. The mahajan sells them his yarn at his own price, and takes over the cloth at his own price, and so the weavers and their hand looms languish and the web of India's life is cut short. I go down to Orissa, and the cry is the same. 'We want bunds to hold up the rainfall and grow rice, but bunds cost hundreds and thousands of rupees, and how can men, with an income of two or three annas a day find hundreds and thousands of rupees?' so the people have to go without the rice they covet, and Orissa, for want of bunds, is being washed into the Bay of Bengal."

At Bihar, Sir Daniel said, he found the same thing at work. When, he asked, was this desecration (robbery) to cease? The ryot (peasant) was robbed of his crops, his cattle of their food, the weaver of his cloth, a dry and thirsty land was robbed of irrigation and of education and of that economic development without which progress was an idle dream. India stood a thousand years behind the times because the mahajan with his ruinous rate of interest stood athwart the path of progress; and only the Government could remove him by the development of the man and money power of the country along cooperative lines. Only along the cooperative ru.s.a. (road) would India find the way from poverty to plenty.

Labor, said Adam Smith, 'is the real money, the real purchase price which is paid for all things.' The speaker remarked in conclusion, adding: "In India's great labor supply lies the greatest gold mine in the Empire, but the money has not yet been called up and organized into power. The cooperative movement is the greatest organizing power in India today. Let, therefore, the manufacture of men proceed apace, and as the men are turned out, let the Government manufacture the money to set their labor in motion. Credit, which is only trust or faith, is becoming more and more the money power of the world, and in the parchment bullet into which is compressed the faith which removes mountains, India will find victory and peace."

ONTARIO PROTESTS NEW RAILWAY LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario Legislature, by resolution which will be sent on to the Dominion Government, has protested against the plan of the Canadian Northern Railway for a line from Toronto to Niagara Falls through the City of Hamilton. The protest is based on the ground that the hydro-electric municipalities propose to build a line along the same route as that chosen by the Canadian Northern, and that the privately-owned road would be in direct competition with the publicly-owned hydro radial.

LAFAYETTE MASONIC LODGE
The honor conferred by the Grand Lodge upon Past Deputy Grand Master Frank Vogel was recognized last night by Lafayette Masonic Lodge of Roxbury, which presented him with a gold jewel, indicative of his new rank. The gift was bestowed on behalf of the lodge by Past Master Ralph H. Whitney, and an ovation was extended the recipient.



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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

Transloy, and was lively in several sectors along the Alsace and in the Champagne.

South of Ripont the French this morning attacked parts of our position. They were repulsed.

Our opponents lost 16 airplanes and two captive balloons by air attacks of our airplanes and one machine by our defensive.

The official statement issued last evening by the German army headquarters staff says:

In the Somme activity continues. Also east of the Somme the artillery in several sectors is livelier than on preceding days.

On both sides of Presa Lake (Macedonian front) and in the Tchernia region artillery fire likewise has increased.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The official report from British headquarters in France last night says:

We improved our position slightly during the night northeast of Bouchevignes. Enemy trenches in the same neighborhood were entered by our patrols at other places and a few prisoners secured.

This morning we raided German trenches south of Arras.

The artillery activity on both sides was most marked in the Ancre area, the neighborhood of Arras, Neuville-St. Vaast and the Ypres sector.

Air fighting is continuous. Nine enemy machines were brought down or driven home damaged, four of which are known to have been destroyed. Five of our machines are missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

Between the Oise and the Alsace effective artillery fires were directed against the German organizations northwest of Vimre.

In Champagne we delivered in the course of the afternoon a new attack against the German positions west of Maisons de Champagne on a front of 1500 meters. Our troops captured all the trenches our opponents had taken on Ridge 185, and penetrated a fortified work on the slopes north of Mamelon. In the course of this action we took about 100 prisoners.

On both banks of the Meuse there was lively artillery action in the sectors of Avocourt, Douaumont and St. Mihiel.

About 4 o'clock this afternoon the Germans bombarded with incendiary shells the open town of Soissons, causing several fires.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—The Russian column operating toward the Mesopotamia frontier from Hamadan in Persia has made further progress, driving the Turks from a position near Hestun, 20 miles northeast of Kermanshah, the Turks retreating to Hadjiabad, a War Office statement announced last night.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—In the Canal Valley, yesterday morning, after a violent artillery and trench mortar bombardment against Bezzecca and Monte Vies, an enemy detachment attacked Italian positions in the small valley of Val, northeast of Lenzano and was repulsed, leaving a few prisoners in Italian hands. In the Travignola Valley, after trench mortar preparation against the southern slopes of Cima di Bocche, our opponents attacked toward Panaveggio but were immediately driven off.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The Minister of Marine announced that during the week ending midnight Thursday, March 8, 493 vessels of various nationalities of a total tonnage of 391,211 entered Italian ports and 464 totaling 315,801 tons left, without counting fishing boats and small coasting vessels.

Three Italian merchantships over 1500 tons and one under this tonnage were sunk during the same week by enemy submarines or mines, besides three sailing vessels below 200 tons. One steamer and two sailing vessels escaped enemy attacks.

PLEDGES OF LOYALTY TO BE CIRCULATED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With a view, it was said, "to give an opportunity to citizens—men and women—to voice their opinion on the protection of American citizens and vessels from unlawful attack," Mayor Mitchell's Committee on National Defense announced last night that it would begin today the circulation of a petition for signatures.

Hotels, clubs, political headquarters, telegraph and public offices and police stations will be asked to cooperate. The petition to which the citizens will be urged to affix their signatures reads as follows:

"To the President of the United States: As an American, faithful to American ideals of justice, liberty and humanity, and confident that the Government has exerted its most earnest efforts to keep us at peace with the world, I hereby declare my absolute and unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States and pledge my support to you in protecting American rights against unlawful violence upon land and sea, in guarding the Nation against hostile attacks and in upholding international right."

CHAINSTORE MENACE DISCUSSED

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The chainstore menace to the retail grocery trade and ways of combating it were told of recently at a gathering of grocers by representatives of the American Grocers Society of Newark, N. J., says the Democrat and Chronicle.

The society is a cooperative organization made up exclusively of retail grocers in cities and villages in all the states along the Atlantic from Maine to Georgia.

SIR C. MACARA'S VIEW OF INDIA'S DUTY ON COTTON

(Continued from page one)

Issue and a subcommittee was appointed to draft an amendment hostile to the Government who have a motion down for consideration tomorrow concerning that a contribution of £100,000,000 shall be made toward the cost of the war. The Prime Minister will receive a deputation today, consisting of five manufacturers, five operatives and five members of Parliament.

Meantime tomorrow's session of the House has assumed great importance and an urgent whip has been sent out to Government supporters. Labor members will vote as they individually please. It is stated that the Lancashire members of the Government were unaware of Mr. Chamberlain's proposal until it was taken and there were rumors of their resignation, but this has not happened. As to the Labor members in the Government, John Hodge is expected to approve of the duties, while Stephen Walsh, who has a subordinate office, has telegraphed his support of the Lancashire Free Trade members.

Among other speakers at the meeting of cotton trade representatives with Austen Chamberlain, Mr. J. A. Ormerod of Blackburn, representing the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association, said the new handicap placed on the cotton industry meant a gradual draining of the Indian cotton trade from Manchester.

John Smethurst, secretary of the Federation of Master Spinners, said if the duties were proceeded with there would be no rest in Lancashire, whatever the consequences might be. If anything was calculated to make Lancashire believe that all her energies were not needed for the war and the great cause which it represented, this proposed scheme would do so.

On Mr. Chamberlain remarking, "I am sorry to hear you say that," he was greeted with cries of, "It is quite true. And so will the adjacent countries."

Mr. Chamberlain, in his reply, stated that he could hold out no hope whatever that the Government's decision would be reversed. He was repeatedly interrupted by the deputation.

After speaking of the mistaken feeling and apprehensions of the deputation, Mr. Chamberlain spoke of the part India had played in the war, India had offered a contribution of £100,000,000 and there was need of new revenue if this expenditure was to be undertaken. He asked if the money did not come from the cotton duty, where else was it to come from. They entirely mistook the situation and it was a dangerous mistake. Unless increased cotton duties were imposed willingly the offering of India to the cause of this great struggle would have been turned into the fiercest subject of contention from one end of the land to the other. It would have made the offer of the gift impossible. He declared the deputation were asking for a privilege which had not been accorded to any other British trade.

Another point Mr. Chamberlain said was that they imported for their mills all their requirements free of duty. That was not the case with the Indian millowner. It seemed to him there had not been equality hitherto but that protection had been on the side of Lancashire as against India.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain argued that Lancashire competed with India only in certain counts, and declared he was advised that the proportion of Lancashire trade which was really in effective competition with Indian looms did not amount to more than 2 per cent of the whole trade.

Concluding, Mr. Chamberlain said the deputation might not alter their judgment or decision, but he asked them not to act in ignorance, believing there was not public opinion behind the Government or that the Government was the tool of a clique. The Government had behind them the whole British and native opinion of India.

Lord Islington, who also replied, said the deputation should not attempt to frustrate the demands for the removal of a grievance which Indians considered to be real and legitimate. The maharaja of Bikaner said there had been intense feeling of irritation, suspicion and injustice throughout India regarding this question, and any attempt to upset recent legislation would revive, if not intensify, that feeling.

In replying to a vote of thanks, Mr. Chamberlain said he wished to see the free policy of India reconstituted at the end of the war in connection with the whole fiscal policy of the Empire, and added that to reverse this decision would be a calamity for England.

KILKENNY HONORS

COUNT PLUNKETT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

KILKENNY, Ireland (Tuesday)—The freedom of the city of Kilkenny was conferred on Count Plunkett last night at a special meeting of Kilkenny Corporation.

Count Plunkett said an organization of Irishmen, including representatives of public bodies and other representative men, was being formed that would deny the right of England to any control in Ireland. This organization would frame the claim of Ireland to representation at the peace conference, and would also deal with the overtaxation of the country.

CONVEYANCER APPOINTED

Mayor Curley announced yesterday evening that the Board of Street Commissioners had appointed William E. Hannan of Dorchester as a conveyancer in the street department. Several years ago Mr. Hannan was a member of the Board of Street Commissioners. Last December he was a candidate for the City Council. He has been in the Legislature's lower branch. The salary is \$1400.

NEW MEASURES IN SPAIN AROUSE GREAT INTEREST

(Continued from page one)

the last day of the present month, the rate of issue being 90 per cent.

Although the measures and decisions adopted may readily be explained by existing economic circumstances in Spain, nevertheless their combination at the present moment arouses much speculation, the opinion being widely held that to a considerable extent they take the form of preparatory measures.

Armed Ship Question

Prime Minister Explains the Attitude of Spain

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—Count de Romanones, replying to the question as to measures to be taken against armed merchant ships entering Spanish ports, replied: "Our line of conduct will be precisely the same as that followed by the Duto Cabinet. Besides," he added, "there are precedents, because since the beginning of the war many armed vessels belonging to foreign countries have put into our ports without the slightest objection being raised."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Organized labor in the United States, through its representatives in conference here, has offered its services to the country in every field of activity, if, despite all endeavors and hopes, the United States should be drawn into war.

The action was taken by unanimous vote of more than 150 delegates from national and international trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and five unaffiliated organizations, including the great railroad brotherhoods. In all about 3,000,000 American workers were represented in the conference, called to determine and announce the part to be claimed by labor in national preparedness plans.

LABOR OFFERS ITS SERVICES TO GOVERNMENT

Statement of Labor Men

War Time Obligation Is That of Service Against Enemies

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The statement issued at the conference here on Monday offering the services of the trade labor bodies to the Nation in case of war reads, in part, as follows:

"We speak for millions of Americans. We are not a sect. We are not a party. We represent an organization held together by the pressure of our common needs. We represent the part of the Nation closest to the fundamentals of life. The power and use of industrial tools is greater than the tools of war and will in time supersede agencies of destruction.

"A world war is on. The time has not come when war has been abolished. Whether we approve it or not, we must recognize that war is a situation with which we must reckon. The present European war threatens at any moment to draw our own country into the conflict."

The pamphlet then goes on to point out that new methods and tactics of modern war present problems vastly different from those of past wars.

"In no previous war," reads a portion, "has the organized labor movement taken a directing part. Labor has never reached an understanding of its rights, of its power and resources and must make definite constructive proposals."

Labor demands, it is stated, the right in war times to be the recognized defender of wage earners against the same forces that in previous wars have made national necessity an excuse for more ruthless methods. Heretofore, it is declared, labor has borne the brunt of war's terrors and deprivations.

"Industrial justice is the right of those living within our country," the statement continues. "With this right there is associated obligation. In war time obligation takes the form of service in defense of the republic against enemies. We recognize that this service may be either military or industrial, both equally essential for national defense."

"We hold this to be incontrovertible, that the Government which demands that men and women give their labor power, their bodies or their lives to its service should demand also the service in the interest of these human beings of all wealth and the products of human toil, property."

After denouncing influences that have forced "unequal sacrifice from labor" in the previous wars, the statement says:

"Our labor movement distrusts and protests against militarism, because it knows that militarism represents privilege and is the tool of special interests, exploiters and despots. But while it opposes militarism, it holds that it is the duty of a nation to defend itself against injustice and invasion."

"The labor movement demands, however, that a clear differentiation be made against military service for the Nation, and police duty, and that military service should be carefully distinguished from service in industrial disputes."

MORE INFORMATION SOUGHT

The legislative Committee on Consolidation of Commissions in executive session today voted to report bills recommended by the supervisor of administration for more definite authority and preparing lists of State officials.

DARDANELLES REPORT DEBATED IN LOWER HOUSE

Question of Excisions Raised in British Parliament — The Advance Along Tigris

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Asquith asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the fact that the report presented by the Dardanelles Commission has now been published, and passed under review, and has pronounced judgment upon the conduct of servants of the Crown, instructions would be given for the publication of evidence upon which the findings of the commission purported to be founded, and whether, as soon as might be thereafter, opportunity would be afforded the House for discussion of the report.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the commissioners did not recommend the publication of the evidence, because parts of it dealt either with military and naval considerations or with relations between the British Government and the Allies, which could not, without serious detriment to public interest, have been published. In these circumstances the Government were not prepared to give instructions for the publication of the evidence.

Mr. Asquith, therefore, did not press for a day for discussion, but Mr. Churchill brought out the fact that the excisions were made on representations of three departments, the Foreign Office, the War Office and the Admiralty.

Mr. Bonar Law, in reply to Mr. Asquith, outlined the story of British operations in Mesopotamia which led to the fall of Bagdad. He concluded by stating that General Maude's troops had completed the victory of Kut by the pursuit of the Turks for 110 miles in 15 days, during which the River Tigris was crossed three times. This pursuit had been conducted in a country destitute of supplies and despite the commencement of summer heat.

Apart from the skill and vigor of leadership and the valor and endurance of the British and Indian troops such operations could only have been carried out if the most careful and elaborate arrangements for the supply of the troops had been most thoroughly and systematically prepared.

The fact that General Maude had not only been able to feed his army, provide them with ammunition and so forth but that he was able to report that he was satisfied he could provide for the necessities of his army in Bagdad, reflected the greatest credit upon all concerned for due provision of his needs.

Mr. Bonar Law said that this statement had been given to him by the general staff and added that he thought the whole operation reflected the greatest credit on the general staff.

The main business before the House was the question of national service. Mr. Beck gave the number of volunteers as 125,000 of whom 30 per cent were already engaged in work of national importance. The number included 4000 professional men. Mr. Beck did not say how many volunteers had been found work. It was agreed that in the matter of restricting or suspending a trade director-general should be advised by a committee, including both members of the House and outside experts.

As the main part of the discussion dealt with the exclusion of Ireland, Irish members were again present in the House and were prominent in pressing their opposition. On the motion to keep Ireland out of the bill there was a very vigorous and prolonged debate and the final discussion on the Irish amendment was closed by 145 votes to 73, while the exclusion clause itself was rejected by 148 votes to 76. It had been decided, Mr. Duke announced, that in view of the differences in conditions in Ireland, the work of directing national service would be delegated to a representative in Ireland.

GERARD LEAVES

KEY WEST, FLA.,

FOR WASHINGTON

KEY WEST, Fla.—James W. Gerard, formerly United States Ambassador to Germany, arrived here on Monday from Havana and after a brief stop took a train for Washington.

He was accompanied by Mrs. Gerard and a party of about 40 Americans from Germany. He held an informal reception to citizens who crowded the railroad station to see him depart.

Mr. Gerard expressed much interest in the international situation resulting from the Zimmermann note. Asked for a statement on the subject, he replied that he had "been silent for 7000 miles and would continue so until reaching Washington."

As far as known, the only statement he made regarding his plans was one that he would not accept the nomination for Mayor of New York city if it were offered him. That statement was brought out by correspondents on the steamer Governor Cobb, which brought him and his party from Havana.

New York to Welcome Gerard

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Preparations have been made for a public reception to James W. Gerard, formerly Ambassador to Germany, upon his return here. Mayor Mitchell has appointed a committee of officials and citizens to arrange the details.

QUINCY BUDGET REDUCED

QUINCY, Mass.—The finance committee of the City Council reported the annual budget last evening. The total amount is \$739,490, a reduction of \$45,923 from the amount recommended by the Mayor.



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to Liszt's 12th Rhapsodie

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Tone for tone, tempo for tempo, each minute cadence comes to you with every characteristic of the artist on this modern wonder of the pianoforte, the

Ampico Reproducing Piano

You may sit in your own room, and with but a touch of a lever reproduce the masterful performance of not only one, but of a hundred great artists of the concert platform. Here is the instrument that will bring the utmost pleasure to your home.

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We would welcome your critical opinion of its artistic perfection.
Daily Demonstrations in the Ampico Studio.

KNABE

Warerooms, Fifth Avenue at Thirty-ninth Street
New York

CONSUL FROST REPORTS SINKING OF RELIEF SHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A graphic picture of the unwarned torpedoing of the Belgian relief steamer Stordstad, the severe experiences of survivors, and report of torpedoing of the Cunard non-passenger liner Folio, with an American aboard, was given by Consul Frost at Queenstown in a message to the State Department.

His message concerning the relief ship served to aggravate the question of further relief for Belgium. As indicated by the State Department yesterday, the case of the Stordstad raises the question of whether even the Belgian relief flag, supposed to be immune from German ruthlessness, will hereafter serve to protect vessels carrying supplies to Belgium. Some officials expressed grave doubt that the relief work can continue. Consul Frost's message reads:

"Norwegian steamer Stordstad, Buenos Aires to Rotterdam, with 9000 tons of maize for Belgian relief, under English charter, sunk by German submarine 70 miles west of Skellig, 11:30 a. m. March 8. Submarine shelled ship from three miles for 15 minutes, during which Stordstad stopped and hoisted unmistakable signs of Belgian relief errand."

"After 15 minutes' interval, Stordstad torpedoed without warning from 400 yards, Belgium relief signals being permanently visible. It carried neither gun nor wireless. No attempt to escape or resist."

"Three boats became separated. Captain's boat rescued by patrol 9:30 p. m. March 9. After severe battle with sea fourth engineer succumbed. Sole American, John Roy Christian, Seattle, saved. Other two boats landed, Capriceven, evening 10th."

The second message said: "Cunard non-passenger liner Folio sunk off Waterford 10th inst. Survivors landed Dungannon. Sole American, Boat Surgeon W. C. Core, Nashville Tenn., saved uninjured."

German U-Boat Operations

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday, by wireless to Sayville)—The following statement on submarine operations was issued yesterday by the Overseas News Agency (the official German News Bureau):

"The official report for March 11 states that 42,000 tons of shipping were sunk. Together with the reports of March 7 and 8 this gives a total of more than 114,000 tons."

ENVER PASHA AND THE CENTRAL GROUP

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Constantinople telegram states that Enver Pasha declared in the Chamber that the Central Powers and their allies calmly awaited the offensives the enemy forces might launch on any front in the coming spring. He would remain silent concerning the plans of the Central Powers. The defense of the Dardanelles and the coast was better assured than ever since the intensification of the submarine war.

On the Sinai front the position was practically unchanged.

On the Mesopotamian front the Turkish army had retired northwards for military reasons and on the Persian front it had retired toward Kermanshah for similar reasons. The situation on the Caucasian front was unchanged. The speech closed with an expression of confidence in final victory.

CAMBRIDGE MAN HONORED

Edward A. Conant Sr., who has served for more than 25 years in the Mayor's office in Cambridge as clerk to 14 mayors, was tendered a complimentary dinner by about 250 citizens of Cambridge last night at Hotel Somerset. He was presented with a silver service. Many prominent men spoke.

VOTE ON SUFFRAGE
FOR NEW YORK STATE

ALBANY, N. Y.—The resolution to provide for a referendum on the woman suffrage question at the State election next November was passed in the Senate last night by a vote of 39 to 7.

This action was the last step in the legislative procedure preliminary to referring the subject to the electorate. The measure is concerned with amending the State constitution and does not have to receive the approval of the Governor.

ITALY'S SHIPPING TRAFFIC FOR WEEK

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The Minister of Marine announced that during the week ending midnight Thursday, March 8, 493 vessels of various nationalities of a total tonnage of 391,211 entered Italian ports and 464 totaling 315,801 tons left, without counting fishing boats and small coasting vessels.

Three Italian merchantships over 1500 tons and one under this tonnage were sunk during the same week by enemy submarines or mines, besides three sailing vessels below 200 tons. One steamer and two sailing vessels escaped enemy attacks.

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our Display of Imported
and Original Models shown on
mannequins, Wednesday and
Thursday, March 14th and
15th, at 10.30 and 2.30**

Conant

206 Newbury St.

THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

MISS ETHEL IRVING
ACTS NEW COMEDY,
"DOUBLE EVENT"By The Christian Science Monitor theater
correspondent

"The Double Event," a new four-act comedy by Sydney Bow and Douglas Hume, produced at the Queen's Theater, London, England. The cast:

John Tennison..... Allan Ayresworth
Rev. Hubert Swivel..... Eric Lewis
Charles Swivel..... Langhorne Burton
Freddie Burke..... Porles Dawson
Mr. Bryant..... Reginald Dancy
James Hemmington..... Ernest Hendrie
James Weir..... A. G. Poulton
Harry Goble..... Fred W. Mena
Grayson..... Gerard Clifton
Billy..... Master Harry Livesey
Bink..... Ernest Leaver
Mrs. Hemmington..... Alice Beet
Hester Swivel..... Muriel Reddall
Effrida Swivel..... Gladys Lancaster
Clifford..... Mlle. Roger
Hannah..... Barbara Goto
Vernon..... Dubie Benson
Mrs. Muggelridge..... Emma St. Clair
Mrs. Cooper..... Phoebe Holbrook
Mrs. Graylock..... Marion Daly
Miss Muggelridge..... Adah Rothwell
Miss Cooper..... Irene Flower
Jennie..... N. Wing
Evelyn Swivel..... Ethel Irving

LONDON, England.—Miss Ethel Irving made her reappearance in London on Feb. 20 at the Queen's, and the welcome she received on the first night of "The Double Event" is likely to be repeated for many nights to come, in that successful play.

Evelyn Swivel was "raised" in a country vicarage, but she was altogether bereft of even an occasional feeling of compunction, when she invented tale after tale in steering her adventurous way through life.

Her father's stipend was less by £10 than the wage of the steamroller driver. Evelyn had £11,000 at the bank. She explained this by calling herself an artist, with a studio in London, and her paintings (which she bought) were shown on the walls at the vicarage. In reality she was Delmaine & Co., a highly respected and reputable firm of bookmakers. When she was in danger of being found out, she invented a husband, and declared that the office was his.

She was clever enough to have been anything. That she was a loss as a dramatist was clear, or she could have written novel after novel. Her invention never failed. She might have passed herself off in any capacity, or have impersonated anyone she pleased. She had deceived her relations for three years. It took the man who loved her four days from meeting her to find her out. Two more to ask her to be his wife.

The question remains whether knowing her as he did, he would have loved her as he said, for he began by declaring that the woman he married must be a womanly woman, not too fond of sport, but just sporting enough. Evelyn was a sportswoman through and through, for she could follow the hunt from the cry to the finish, but she humbugged John in and out, she played a game of bluff and nothing else. And still he loved her. That she was enchanting, roguish, that she had that rare gift the "joie de vivre," may have explained it all. That the part was handled by Miss Ethel Irving with a rare distinction, that it was never vulgarized, never common, always fascinating, says only a little of all that could be said of her great art.

John met her at the vicarage, and swallowed her tale whole. He followed her to London, and their luggage got mixed. The French maid took it all to Evelyn's flat, and unpacked it all in Madame's room, accepting John, whom she had seen at the station, as the husband she had been led to expect. John, learning this, had his first suspicions roused, and made his final discovery, when on Evelyn's desk he found an application of his own to Delmaine & Co. for "a hundred on." Still loving her, he decided to fight her on her own ground, and to bring her down neck and crop over the fence he put up, and then to declare himself her master and her lover at once.

She had the daring and the pluck of ten women. When ruin stared her in the face she set all the relations she had tricked to work on four telephones to help her out. That they adored her still, and saw no need for forgiveness, that they were as keen to save her position as she was to save it herself, only showed what her power was to fascinate, to charm, to attract in spite of all. That she came out on top was a delight. That she had happiness before her was a lasting satisfaction.

Mr. Allan Ayresworth, who "produced" the play, had rehearsed it with as fine a sense of proportion and contrast as he gave to the part of John Tennison. It can only be said of such an artistic performance that it was artistic in the highest sense. He played up to Miss Irving in a style that was superb.

Mr. Eric Lewis had an "Eric Lewis" part in the vicar. That he appreciated his daughter's spirit of adventure may have been easily occasioned by the fact that she got it from him as her only inheritance.

Mr. Langhorne Burton was delightful, easy, natural as Charles Swivel, and Mr. A. G. Poulton gave a rare study in James Weir, head clerk to the bookmaking firm. Miss Alice Beet and Mr. Ernest Hendrie were delicious as the uncle and aunt; and in Master Barrie Livesey the management have a find. He is a child actor to be watched.

That the play would bear shortening there is no doubt. Very few comedies run into four acts without a scene or two dragging before the end. But the reception was entirely enthusiastic. The play was well written, excellent fun, and could not have been better acted by an all-round good cast.



Julia Arthur as Seremonda

Photo by White

ACTOR'S SCHOOL
IS ROMANCE, SAYS
JULIA ARTHUR

"Romantic plays, to judge from my experience, provide a variety and depth of training for the actor that he cannot acquire in realistic dramas. Whatever the isolated triumphs of pure realism on the stage, I believe that romance will continue to be the chief source of stories to be acted in the theater. Most contemporary plays are sentimental, and therefore, in a degree, romantic beneath their surface of journalistic interest. Indeed, I think it would be possible to prove that the theater is rooted in romance."

Miss Julia Arthur made this remark in the course of a talk with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor shortly before she left Boston to begin her Chicago engagement at the Blackstone Theater in William Lindsey's romantic drama, "Seremonda." A few hours before, at a benefit, Miss Arthur had presented the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet," repeating the vividly poetic and pictorial characterization with which she won praise widely before her domestic retirement some 15 years ago. Like Mary Anderson, Miss Arthur forsok the stage while she was in high popularity. In returning to the boards she has picked up the thread of her work almost where she dropped it. After the none too well-chosen play of last season, Miss Arthur is devoting herself to a type of drama to her taste, heroic romance. During the talk Miss Arthur was still glowing with the joy of playing Shakespeare again, even in the fragment of that afternoon.

"Shakespearean parts are good for the actor; they educate both in the sense of culture and craftsmanship. His verse, after all, is only human speech exalted. To voice his verse naturally, that is, keep it at once poetic and human, is to feel the thrill of interpretative art. Shakespeare is the great romantic artist, adding his extraordinary thought to nature, interpreting facts in the light of his brilliant fancy. It is because many of the realists have little to add to nature, but rather tend to take something of cheer away in their effort to prove life a gray thing indeed, that I care little for most so-called realistic plays."

"Dealing with a part rather than the whole of human impulses, actors in realistic plays and the demand for exclusive rather than inclusive characterizations; the tendency is cramping, where romantic parts are expansive. In this age when economic topics occupy a foremost place, there is need for dramatized economics in the theater, of course, as in the noble plays of Galsworthy with their sturdy fabric of idealism—mercy and justice—beneath the ironical surface realism. Realistic plays of idealistic purpose will undoubtedly hold their own in the theater, and deservedly, while the stage will not cease to draw forces from the romantic impulse. Actors will bring to realistic parts an authority gained in romantic roles, which at their best permit the player to exercise all his talents of expression."

Miss Arthur's Juliet is notable on the pictorial side because of the visual charm of her physical responses to the moods of a situation. Asked about this, the actress explained that such movements are purely spontaneous reflections of thought, just as vocal slides express thought without conscious attention to speech. Even costume will not cease to draw forces from the romantic impulse. Actors will bring to realistic parts an authority gained in romantic roles, which at their best permit the player to exercise all his talents of expression."

granting that the means of expression are free in the sense that those of a child are free. Sometimes a friend starts to compliment Miss Arthur on an especially effective stroke of acting, but she always pleads not to be told the details. Her desire is to keep self-consciousness out of her stage work, for she has found that the least tendency in this direction brings with it a tendency in the player to substitute his own personality for the character he is playing. Miss Arthur often quotes a noted critic's saying about a self-conscious actress—"She stood in front of the character."

Miss Arthur's flexible, low-pitched, clear and resonant voice has always been an admired factor in her stage work. For this she takes no credit upon herself. Good voices were the rule, she reminds her friends, among her Welsh and Irish ancestry, people who have expressed themselves in song for centuries. Happily warned when a beginner by an old stage manager, she never fell into the habit of listening to her own voice, a habit that mars the work of many players.

It required months of work to prepare "Seremonda" for production and reach its first performance. All summer Miss Arthur studied the literature, the customs and the art of the twelfth century in France in preparation for staging this romance. Then she selected her cast from hundreds of candidates and rehearsed the play herself, finally giving a good performance of a blank verse play when Frohman had shaken their heads doubtfully over the venture. More than this, the returns of "Seremonda" in the form of paying audiences have not been unsatisfactory, an interesting fact in view of the generally accepted theory that romantic plays without happy endings will not do today.

Miss Arthur's reputation largely centers in her work with the Palmer Company at the Palmer Theater, New York City, when she played the title role of "Merced," a tragedy by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, among other important parts; her acting in England and the United States with Irving and Terry, especially her Rosamund in "Becket"; and her starring roles under her own management in "More Than Queen," "A Lady of Quality," "As You Like It," and "Romeo and Juliet."

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Stranger Than Fiction" and "The Brat," both already reviewed at length in these columns, began engagements at the Garrick and Harris theaters last week. Mr. Sotherton's play, apart from its own interest, is significant, as inaugurating the tenancy of John Craig and Mary Young at the Garrick, a house which has been used most of the season by the French players under M. Lucien Bonheur. What Mr. Craig and Miss Young have done at the Castle Square Theater in Boston, where for many years they conducted one of the best stock companies in the country, and brought out the Harvard prize plays, gained for them a distinction which will make their work at the Garrick worthy of close observation. Whether or not their first production, although written by E. H. Sotherton, is of a sort calculated to draw down to the Garrick on Thirty-fifth Street a clientele any less select than that which has followed the French players there, is a question worthy of consideration. "Stranger Than Fiction," with all its apparent argument for romantic plays, has a great deal more of William Archer and the technician's vocabulary than the bulk of the playgoings.

public is likely to enjoy trying to understand. Mr. Sotherton no doubt had great fun writing it, and there is a great deal of fun, too, in the playing of it. But a playwright might just as well make up his mind that he must angle for all sorts of fish, and if he baits his hook for any particular school he need not sigh with impatience when he finds he cannot fill his basket that way. As theaters go, the Garrick is little more than a basket, and Mr. Craig is not the kind of manager that cares to see his audience anything but populous. This is not saying that there is not a fair-sized public for this piece, nor that the régime at the Garrick has not opened with promise. The promise, however, lies chiefly in the fact that Mr. Craig's and Miss Young's advent adds a courageous element to Broadway, and parts adjacent, of which Broadway somewhat languishes in need. "The Brat" has a future which will bear watching.

The same may be said of Maude Fulton. She wrote and plays "The Brat." She used to dance in vaudeville, and evidently there is no reason why such schooling should not graduate one into the semblance of a playwright. Miss Fulton knows what the public likes and gives it to them without compunction and with a little studious attention to the rules of the game as possible. She does not hesitate to center attention upon herself, or to assume the responsibility of most of the crackling lines in the piece. She plays a wail of the night, who lives over her days with the Hippodrome chorus even while she is trying to decide whether she loves the novelist who lifted her up into the lap of luxury as his model, or his inebriate brother. Miss Fulton's dialogue is the chief distinction of her work. It squares with situation and character constantly. It is an essential part of the craftsmanship which makes one more variation of the stranger-in-the-house plot a plausible and likable story. And one cannot say that Miss Fulton, as an actress, is one of our best dancers. As both actress and playwright she is firmly implanted on the road that leads to the affections of a not too discriminating public.

"Our Batters," a comedy by W. Somerset Maugham, was presented by John D. Williams at the Hudson Monday night. The story tells of an American girl, who married a title and lived abroad, and the cast includes Miss Chrystal Herne and Miss Rose Coghlan. The Cobbins are playing "The Yellow Jacket" at the Standard this week. "Old Lady 31" ends its engagement at the Thirty-ninth Street on March 17, and on the 19th John Galsworthy's drama, "The Forsyte," will be presented there, bringing Miss Emily Stevens back to the theater where she made such an impression in "The Unchastened Woman." Miss Laurette Taylor will soon present a new play by J. Hartley Manners, entitled "Out There." Miss Taylor's part will be that of a little Cockney girl, and the story will show the transformation worked in her by the war. Charlotte and Nat Willis have been added to the Hippodrome's attractions. "Eileen," the new Herbert Blossom opera, will go on at the Shubert March 19, "Love o' Mike" succeeding "Magic," and "The Little Man" at the Maxine Elliott.

Joseph Urban and Richard Ordynski have secured control of the Bandbox Theater, and will produce a series of plays there. The first will be "Nix," a drama by Issey Dymov, with 10 scenes, by Mr. Urban. For some time, Mr. Ordynski has been directing the Little Theater in Los Angeles, and he staged "The Canterbury Pilgrims" at the Metropolitan Opera House. His and Mr. Urban's work is widely known. They will have a free hand in their new venture. A. H. Woods has formed a film company to spread his stage successes on the road, doing away with second rate companies. The Shuberts plan to build a theater on West Thirty-fifth Street, near the Garrick.

The new Harvard prize play is a Japanese piece entitled "The Ear of the Tiger," by Kenneth Andrews. John Craig will go back to the Castle Square Theater in Boston to produce it, but will retain the Garrick Theater here meanwhile. His plan is to try out new plays in Boston and bring them to the Garrick if they show promise.

Jacques Copeau, founder and director of the Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier, is giving a series of lectures at the Little Theater on Monday and Thursday afternoons.

Mrs. Emilie Haggood plans to produce three plays of Negro life, by Ridgely Torrance, with Robert Edmond Jones as director. This is the first time Mr. Jones has appeared officially as a director, his activities heretofore having been confined to stage decoration. The actors in these plays will be Negroes.

MOLIERE'S REPLY TO
HIS CRITICS RESTAGEDBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Molière at the Théâtre Français, in the shape of "La Critique de l'Ecole des Femmes," played by a cast including M. Crone as Lycidas, M. Paul Numa as Dorante, Mme. Simone Damour as Uranie and M. Denis d'Inès, an imitable "marquis."

"La Critique de l'Ecole des Femmes" requires its historical setting to be fully appreciated. Molière wrote the play in self-defense. His "L'Ecole des Femmes" played on Dec. 23, 1662, had won lucrative honors for its author, and Molière became a butt for the

envious. He was charged with plagiarism. He was even charged with dullness, but these were not by any means all the accusations brought against him, and he resolved to reply to his detractors. "La Critique" appeared on June 1, 1663, and far from staying the "mauvaises langues" it simply added fuel to the fire. The fight between Molière and his enemies developed into a battle royal.

It is a tribute to the genius of the author that in spite of the "Critique de l'Ecole des Femmes" owing its existence more to the need for a battle axe, than for a play as such, it still holds the amused interest of an audience. Molière, whatever his subject, was always intent on depicting human nature, and the "Critique" in its essence is as true now as it was in the days when it was written. But it differs from his more famous plays in that Molière himself in the shape of Dorante steps on to the boards. The characters are not left to develop naturally in a given situation—they speak at the instigation of Dorante, and their speech is a witty and telling refutation of Molière's accusers. The great comedian took up the pen in guise of a sword and wielded it mightily.

TAILOR-MADE MAN
CLOTHES COMEDY
GIVEN IN BOSTONBy The Christian Science Monitor theater
correspondent

LONDON, England, Feb. 8.—Tonight Mr. Dion Boucicault revives "The Land of Promise" at the New. The play was withdrawn from the Duke of York's at the outbreak of the war.

A revised booklet of the London Repertory Theater is now published, and an almost complete change of program is announced to that in the original prospectus. The season of 12 weeks (two matinees each week, every Monday and Tuesday) will commence at the Court Theater, Sloane Square, on Feb. 19. "Ruts" will still open the season, but there will be a subsequent repertoire of all-British plays and Ibsen's "Doll's House" is heard of no more, for the present at least. The announcement is as follows: Feb. 26 and 27, "The Immortal Memory," by Robert R. Whittaker; March 5 and 6, "Partnership," by Elizabeth Baker; March 12 and 13, "Plain and Thirty," by George Paston; March 19 and 20, "Sybil Frayne," by Walter R. Matthews; March 26 and 27, "Autumn Gleanings," by James Blair; April 2 and 3, "Vickey," by Michael Orme (Mrs. J. T. Grein).

Whenever a change of bill is needed at the Royalty, Messrs. Vedrenne and Eadie will present a new three-act comedy called "Remnant," by Mr. Michael Morton and Mr. Daris Nicodem, joint authors of a play entitled "The Prodigal Husband," produced in New York about two years ago. The action of "Remnant" takes place in Paris in 1840. Miss Marie Lohr will play a very important comedy part, and the cast will include Mr. Dennis Eadie, Mr. C. M. Lowe, Mr. Henry Vihart, and Miss Hilda Moore.

On Feb. 14 Messrs. Walter and Frederick Melville produce a new play at the Lyceum, entitled "Seven Days' Leave," by Mr. Walter Howard. The scene is laid on the east coast, and the story deals with all that happens to Capt. Terence Fielding, at Hampton Sandy, a seaside resort. The cast includes Miss Annie Saker, Miss Gladys Mason, Mr. Alfred Faunier, and Mr. Leslie Carter.

"The Maid of the Mountains" is to be seen for the first time in London on Feb. 10, at Daly's. The piece made a great hit at Manchester, the cast including Miss José Collins, Miss Mabel Sealby, Mr. Lauri de Frece, Mr. Thorpe Bates and Mr. Arthur Wontner.

"Cinderella" is to be withdrawn from the London Opera House at the end of next week, and on March 12, Mr. Oswald Stoll will present Messrs. George Grossmith and Ed. Laurillard's new version of "The Bing Boys Are Here." The three leading parts will be played by Mr. Augustus Yorkie and Mr. Robert Leonard. Miss Ella Bedford, taking the part of Emma, played at the Alhambra by Miss Violet Lorraine. Many new dances, and fresh effects are to be introduced, but most of the musical numbers, and above all, "If You Were the Only Girl," will be heard again.

The fixtures for March at the Royal Victoria Hall, the "Old Vic," are "Henry V" on the evenings of March 5, 7, 9, with matinees on March 7, 8, 14; "The Two Gentlemen of Verona" on the evenings of March 12, 14, 16, with matinee on March 15; "St. Patrick's Day" and "The Critic" on the evenings of March 19, 21, 23, with matinees on March 21 and 22; "Much Ado About Nothing" on the evenings of March 26, 28, 30, with matinees on March 28 and 29. Grand Opera, "La Traviata" March 1 and 3; "Elijah" March 8 and 10, with matinee on March 10; "Lily of Killarney" March 15 and 17, with a matinee on March 17 (for St. Patrick's Day); "Faust" March 22 and 24; "Mignon" March 29 and 31.

bered as the soap king's son in "It Pays to Advertise." Identifies himself completely with the character of the imaginative tailor's helper. At first, the youth's ambition appears mere conceit, the result of too much lonely brooding. There is a little of the snob in Bart before the great experiment begins. Most praiseworthy is Mr. Mitchell's handling of Bart's mental processes during the great adventure, and at the end there is something cryptic in his attitude toward the magnate, as if Bart is wondering whether or not the millionaire will fail to justify the experiment.

This is a memorable characterization to be placed with Frank Craven's international success as Jimmy Gilley in "Bought and Paid For," and with Miss Mary Moore's languid wife in "The Mollusc," to recall two brilliant pieces of highly specialized acting of recent years. The producers have supplied an exceptional cast, lavishing capable comedians such as Burbeck, Buckstone and Harwood on small parts, and giving the important role of a society matron to Miss Haynes, whose distinction of manner and delicacy of comedy are qualities to call forth appreciative superlatives. Miss Shirley played Tanya with simple charm. Miss Linthum provides comedy, and Gladys Gilbert amuses as a stenographer who would satisfy the most incorrigible efficiency expert.

LONDON NOTES

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correspondent

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SAN DIEGO (CAL.) DRAMA LEAGUE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—A San Diego Center of the Drama League of America was organized recently, and already a number of authorities on things dramatic have addressed the members. Dr. S. H. Clark of Chicago University spoke not long ago on "Interpretations of the Drama." At the next session Granville Barker will speak.

NEW YORK SEES
"THE WILLOW TREE,"
FANTASY OF JAPANSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

"The Willow Tree," a fantasy of Japan, in three acts, by Benrimo and Harrison Rhodes, presented by Cohan & Harris at the Cohan & Harris Theater, New York City, evening of March 6. The cast:

Nogo..... Arvid Paulson
Kimura..... Harold de Becker
Geoffrey Fuller..... Harold Vosburgh
Edward Hamilton..... Shelley Hull
John Charles Goto..... Richard Taber
Tomotada..... George W. Wilson
The Image..... Fay Bainter
A Bird Seller..... S. Hatakenaka
A Priest..... Darrell Vinton
A Fish Seller..... Richard Taber
A Street Singer..... Mrs. Thomas A. Wise
Mary Temple..... Fay Bainter

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Tomotada, an artist reminiscent of old Japan, had carved an image of a beautiful girl out of a willow tree, because he loved the legend which told how Tomotada, in the far-away past, had refused to return to fight against Nippon's enemies, preferring rather to be near the fair woman he had met in his forest hermitage; and how Tomotada, not knowing that this woman had come from the heart of the willow tree, had cut down that tree, at her bidding, and had then turned and seen nothing but a single green branch, for she, having made the great sacrifice to save his honor, had gone back to the heart of the tree; and how Tomotada, thus freed, had returned and saved Japan.

Now John Charles Goto, representative of new Japan, wished to go to Cornell in the United States; so Tomotada, his father, sold the image to Hamilton, an Englishman who had exiled himself in Japan because Mary Temple, back in London, could not subscribe to his ideas of love in a cottage. Tomotada told Hamilton that nothing "as so real as a wish in the heart of man, and that a mirror placed on the breast of an image would bring that image to life. Hamilton, wishing that he might find the ideal woman, found that the mirror magic worked.

For while the Lady of the Willow Tree tripped lightly through the world as carefree as the butterflies which fluttered around her in the sunlight. She loved her Hamilton man with a love as untarnished by worldly wisdom as a child's. She believed all things good and harmless had the right to live on unmoored. Her lover gave her the world, and she found it a rose of the purest fragrance.

Disillusionment came. A temple priest with itching palm denounced her, who had never thought aught but good, and she felt a strange discomfiting sense akin to hatred. These and other things brought her to know the world so wisely that she began to see the relation of sacrifice to love. When Hamilton refused both the call of Mary Temple and his country to go back home to fight, the Lady ordered the protesting Nogo to chop down the willow tree, and as it fell she relapsed into the image old Tomotada made. Hamilton gave the image back to Tomotada and the Hon. George King gained another warrior.

Through all this there runs much beauty, in character, line and scene. The story is not rich in dramatic moments, neither does its philosophy stray far from the platitudinous. The setting has a pictorial charm that places the piece in the front ranks of American stage productions.

Miss Bainter simulates the unsophisticated girl with a charm that is broken only when the authors give her dull things to say for too long periods at a time. Much of her acting comes quite evidently from within, and is unhampered by the superficial. It is not her fault that her appearance, the delicate nuances of her voice, and the part she plays doom her to the verdict of most of the women out front: "Isn't she just too cunning for anything?" The answer to which is that the Lady of the Willow Tree must have been just that sort of a Lady.

Miss Bainter is also required to play Mary Temple, converting the actress into a maid of all work. Now she is the image; now the image comes to life. Now Mary Temple comes from London, with blonde hair; now the image again, with black hair. There can be no criticism of the speed with which she juggles the costumes and wigs. Some of the transformations are thrilling; others are clumsy.

Mr. Hull makes a manly, handsome lover of Hamilton, his sentiment never becoming sweet or flabby. Mr. Wilson is a lovable Tomotada. Mr. Taber succeeds as a Chaplinized Japanese youth, while Mr. de Becker's Kimura is closer to actualities and is one of the best acted roles.

"The Willow Tree" has none of the grotesque humor of "The Yellow Jacket," yet it is the same sort of a courageous stride away from the realistic drama of dress and dust. Therefore much can be forgiven it. Everybody likes to feel that the surroundings as colorful and fragrant as Hamilton's Japanese garden a wooden statue might come to life quite naturally. And everybody finds a common interest in hearing about their world through the objective, naïve judgment of one who, for a few days, is unspoiled by that world, like the Lady of the Willow Tree. Messrs. Benrimo, Rhodes, Cohan and Harris have done their best to project upon the stage, for us all, the beauty of an imaginative romance. They know, as well as any of the rest of us, where they have fallen short. So it is to be supposed that they will be prompt to relieve some of the strain now bearing on Miss Bainter's dual role; cut to a minimum some of the tedious incidents, such as the opening scene of the last act; and accelerate the action all along the line. There they will have a most praiseworthy contribution to the better things of the present season.

POSITION OF REORGANIZED ROADS SHOWN

Missouri Pacific and Missouri, Kansas & Texas Could Have Reported Surpluses Instead of Deficits for Year, if Desired

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Both Missouri Pacific and Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads could have reported surpluses instead of deficits for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, if they had spent no more on maintenance than did Frisco and Rock Island, both of which reported substantial surpluses. Because it expended \$8.13 per cent of gross on upkeep, the total outlay for all purposes by the Missouri Pacific in conduct of its property for the year represented 102.05 per cent of gross taken in. Missouri, Kansas & Texas, because it expended 38.78 per cent of gross on upkeep, was obliged to pay out 106.70 per cent of gross. Frisco and Rock Island, because they expended only 32.63 per cent and 30.75 per cent of gross respectively, on upkeep, expended during the year only 97 per cent and 96.13 per cent respectively of total revenues.

Respective, however, of surpluses or deficits, 1916 annual reports of these properties indicate that Missouri Pacific and Frisco saved more out of each dollar of gross revenues than did either of the others by reason of the fact that both expended relatively less to handle traffic, and, while the management of the former chose to put its excess dollars into property and latter into surplus, stockholders will eventually get the benefit of equity accumulation that higher efficiency permitted.

Missouri Pacific's actual cost of conducting traffic was 31.83 per cent of gross, a fraction under Frisco's, more than 4 per cent under Rock Island's and nearly 2 per cent under Katy's. A summary of percentages of gross revenues expended in each department of accounts for the fiscal year shows as follows:

	Mo Pac	Frisco	Rk Isl	M K T
Main equip	16.45	15.25	13.96	20.73
Maintenance	21.68	16.78	16.79	18.95
Transportation	38.12	32.02	30.75	38.78
Depreciation	31.83	32.92	35.13	34.42
Total outlay	106.70	102.05	102.05	109.88
Percentage of gross operating income and non-operating income				
Total operating	72.67	68.10	71.63	78.80
Taxes	4.26	4.29	4.68	5.04
Equip. rents	1.09	0.81	0.28	0.28
Rentals	2.13	2.82	2.61	2.04
Interest	20.31	21.35	16.16	19.42
Misc. deduct.	0.27	1.83	0.51	0.98
Total expend.	102.05	97.00	96.13	105.70

In connection with conducting transportation, Missouri, Kansas & Texas has highest ton mile rate and also highest transportation ratio. This should theoretically be the reverse. On the other hand, Missouri Pacific has both lowest ton mile rate and lowest transportation ratio, which shows exceptional attention by the management to keeping costs down to a minimum. Average ton mile rate of these four roads in 1916 was: Missouri, Ka. & Texas 9.98 mills; Frisco 9.72 mills; Rock Island 8.70 mills and Missouri Pacific 7.72 mills.

SQUASH TENNIS PLAY ADVANCES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—All second round matches were completed and most of the third round struggles decided in the annual Columbia University Club squash tournament Monday. R. L. Streibich triumphed in decisive manner over W. B. Simms by 15-8, 15-4, while W. A. Kimball was given a hard match to dispose of E. W. Chambers by 18-17, 15-6. The summaries:

Second Round—H. Kellack defeated N. S. Cushman, 15-9, 15-8; Kenneth Buley won from H. Anthony by default; H. C. Pottin defeated J. C. Pickering, 15-7, 15-6.

Third Round—R. Pottin won from R. Royall by default; R. L. Streibich defeated W. B. Simms, 15-8, 15-4; W. A. Kimball defeated E. W. Chambers, 18-17, 15-6; J. N. Worcester defeated Dr. John Danforth, 15-9, 15-6; L. A. Coffin defeated Henry Holdeberg, 15-4, 15-10; H. W. Warner defeated C. M. Bleecker, 15-11, 15-4.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—First Lieut. Harry L. Arnold and Louis J. Regan, Thomas L. Gore, Joseph M. Greer, medical school; Willis P. Baker, Paul R. Hawley, James A. Bethea and Prescott S. Tucker are relieved from duty at the Army Medical School in this city.

First Lieut. Henry L. Kraft, upon the arrival of First Lieut. James A. Bethea and Prescott S. Tucker, Medical Reserve Corps, at Ft. Monroe, will return to his proper station.

First Lieut. Harry Q. Fletcher, upon arrival of First Lieut. Thomas L. Gore and Joseph M. Greer, Medical Reserve Corps, at Ft. Oglethorpe, will proceed home.

First Lieut. Charles K. Berle, Medical Officers Reserve Corps, is ordered to active duty in the service of the United States.

Capt. John J. Toffey Jr., Infantry, detached officers' list, will resume his duties as inspector-instructor of the National Guard in Indiana.

First Lieut. Robert W. Leshar, retired, is relieved from duty at Harrisburg, Pa., and from further duty on recruiting service.

HIGH PORT ORATOR CHOSEN

The Rev. Everett A. Horton, chaplain of the State Senate, was today named by Mayor Curley as the orator of the day at the dedication of the old High Port in Roxbury on April 19.

"THE LIARS," BY JONES GIVEN AT THE COPLEY

Henry Jewett Players in "The Liars," comedy by Henry Arthur Jones, afternoon of March 12 at the Copley Theater. The cast:

Freddie Tatton.....Leonard Craske
Archibald Coke.....Cameron Matthews
Mrs. Crespin.....Florence LeClerc
Col. Sir Christopher Doring.....H. Conway Wingfield
George Nepean.....Leon Gordon
Lady Rosamund Tatton.....Jessamine Newcombe
Dolly Coke.....Beatrice Miller
Lady Jessica Nepean.....Gladys Morris
Gilbert Nepean.....Fred W. Permain
Gladys.....J. Caster-West
Edward Falkner.....Lionel Maestri
Perris.....Ann Rendick
Beatrice Elmore.....Doris Sawyer
Walter.....Nicholas Joy
Tatton.....Henry Bell

With performances by John Drew and the revival by Miss Grace George to its credit, Mr. Jones' high comedy has had a distinct place in the modern theater of the United States, as well as of England, where the piece ran for over a year at the Criterion, London, as produced by Sir Charles Wyndham.

In a way, this is Mr. Jones' "School for Scandal." Lady Jessica, with little but flimsy and impulse to excuse her, to do, drifts into a mild but serious appearing flirtation with young Falkner. Falkner takes it very hard. Lady Jessica's shallow but lovable nature is given a needed stiffening. Thanks to the resourcefulness of the insouciant Sir Christopher, everybody concerned gets out of the mess with no damage done.

Lady Jessica is a character study not unworthy of comparison with the deeper etched society loving girl in Moliere's "Le Misanthrope," and Miss Morris with her varied thinking and matured skill gave a well-considered performance. Mr. Wingfield proved himself a valuable addition to the company with his volatile Sir Christopher after the stolid police court judge he impersonated last week. Mr. Glenister managed to save Falkner from coddling with his sincerity. In fact the whole company appears to good advantage. These players have the manner and intelligence demanded for this type of play.

OFFICIAL WAR FILMS EXHIBITED

Motion pictures illustrating details of the war, taken by Charles Urban, under sanction of the British and French governments, were shown to a large and interested audience last night at the Boston Opera House. The performance was for the benefit of the American Fund for French Wounded and the American Ambulance Field Service in France. Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the local executive committee, presided. Dr. Morton Prince made an appeal for contributions, and announced that \$30,000 had been received from three donors to purchase a complete field section of 22 motors, besides \$12,000 toward another section. In addition, the ushers last evening collected about \$7000 from the audience.

Capt. Ian Hay Beath, who went to France with Kitchener's first 100,000, spoke briefly before the pictures were shown.

BOSTON NOTES

The 47 Workshop of Harvard University will present "Evynd of the Hills," an Icelandic play by Johann Sigurjonsson, this evening in Jordan Hall under the auspices of the American-Scandinavian Foundation. Profits go to the American Red Cross. This drama was given privately in Cambridge a few weeks ago and made a deep impression.

Miss Blanche Bates comes to the Tremont Theater next Monday evening in "Eleven P. M.," a new emotional drama by Paul Potter.

Miss Elsie Ferguson is to play a Boston engagement in April in her new comedy, "Shirley Kaye."

E. M. Newman gives "Korea" for the fourth traveltalk of his series, at Symphony Hall next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon.

AT THE THEATERS

Columbia—"Boys Will Be Boys," 8.
Copley—"The Liars," 2:10.
Hollis—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:10.
Keith's—"Vaudeville," 7:45.
Plymouth—"The Masquerader," 8:10.
Shubert—"Flora Bell," 8:10.
Tremont—"Miss Springtime," 8.
Wilbur—"The Blue Paradise," 8:15.
Matinees—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Copley, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Columbia, Hollis, Shubert, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at Wilbur, 2:15.

MUSIC NOTES

Emilio de Gogorza, the baritone, has been obliged to cancel his engagement to sing in Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Saturday, March 17. His Boston manager, L. H. Mudgett, is planning for his appearance later in the season, though no date has been set.

PRIZE ESSAY SUBJECTS

Announcement was made yesterday of the subjects for the Addison Brown prize essay contest for \$100 in the Harvard Law School as follows: 1. "The Domestic of a Married Woman"; 2. "Taxation of the Corporate Excess-Interest Corporations"; 3. "A Comparison of the British Marine Insurance Act, 1906, With American Law"; 4. "Jurisdiction of Law and Prize Cases."

BROTHERHOOD ORDERS OUT

BELLEVUE, O.—Orders, calling for a strike on the Nickel Plate road, have been printed and are in the hands of Brotherhood men, it became known definitely here today. This is a division point of the Nickel Plate. The order calls for a strike at six o'clock Saturday afternoon.

REAL ESTATE

Papers have gone to record today in the sale of an improved property in Roxbury, owned by Mary A. Johnston at 80 Munroe Street. It consists of a single frame dwelling and stable, together with 11,270 square feet of land, all assessed for \$10,000, of which amount \$4500 is carried on the land. Edward J. McIntyre is the new owner, deed coming through the Aetna Realty Company.

William H. Hardy has sold to Mary K. Cummings, a new three family frame house at 122 Hancock Street in Dorchester. The parcel is assessed for \$8000, and the 7700 square feet of land is taxed on a valuation of 20 cents per square foot. In connection with this transaction, Mary K. Cummings has transferred to William H. Hardy, title of the frame house and 4000 square feet of land at 155 Waverly Street, near Elbridge Road, West Roxbury. It is valued for taxes at \$3500 including \$700 on the land.

Another title property sold in West Roxbury is at 35 Clarendon Park. There is a frame house and 3200 square feet of land taxed at \$2100 including the lot. Charlotte A. North was the grantor, and Margaret T. Cronin the buyer.

Minor Robinson has purchased 10,000 square feet of vacant land on Parkman Street, Brighton, from Frederick W. Hassam et al. The assessors' books show a total valuation of \$800.

PURCHASED ACREAGE IN DEDHAM

Mrs. William G. Nickerson has sold 23.53 acres of land on Westfield Street, in Dedham, owned by the family many years, to Mildred Wrenn, wife of Philip Wrenn. The land is one of the most slightly locations in Dedham and adjoins the homestead of the Wrenn estate. The brokers in the transaction were John C. Kiley and Robert J. Clark.

SALES OF MALDEN PROPERTY

Harry W. Blair of Woburn has purchased from Mrs. Ella F. Lincoln a seven room cottage house at 54 Mountain Avenue, for his own occupancy. William Dunlevy, another buyer, takes title to a two-family house and garage at 32 Clinton Street from Miles Greenwood of Melrose.

Misses Hazel M. and Alberta H. Bridges of Malden have recently taken title to a 10-room house at 25 Holmes Street. Robert McDonald and E. A. Stevens were the grantors and sale was made through the E. A. Stevens Real Estate Agency.

BOUGHT FARM IN MAINE

Carl C. Johnson has sold his home farm, situated on the Farmington Road, in the town of New Vineyard, Franklin County, Me., consisting of 185 acres of land, with an apple orchard, and large tract of wood and timber. There is a farmhouse, containing nine rooms and the usual number of out-buildings. The estate was sold to George E. Lowell of Farmington, Me.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN U. S.

The building permits, issued in 102 principal cities for February, 1917, according to official figures, received by the American Contractor, reach a total of \$51,232,868, compared with \$54,021,775 for February, 1916, a decrease of 5 per cent. The number of permits also shows a decrease from 16,977 to 14,235.

The losses are by no means uniform—only 53 loss in the comparison, 49, or nearly one half, gaining in volume over a year ago. New York City makes a substantial gain, due to the increased activities in Manhattan. Philadelphia also scores the substantial increase of 66 per cent. But Chicago loses out by 50 per cent and Boston and St. Louis show a smaller shrinkage. Cleveland makes the sharp gain of 79 per cent. And so the records go, pro and con.

There is a bright side to the statement. It is generally agreed that considerable construction work is being held up on account of the high prices of material and also on account of the difficulty of procuring early deliveries of steel and some other forms of material. This large latent volume of work will doubtless come into view with a change in the conditions noted. The detailed statement for February of those cities appropriating \$1,000,000 or over for improvements are as follows:

	Bids	Est cost
New York City and vicinity	1,094	\$12,376,500
Philadelphia	815	1,165,250
Chicago	295	3,655,900
Boston and vicinity	181	3,302,000
Cleveland	655	2,784,260
Detroit	657	2,104,270
Dayton	378	1,832,000
Los Angeles	523	1,222,518
San Francisco	485	1,165,220

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Cookridge Rd., 30-32 Ward 2; J. T. Helper, Harold Brooks; brick garage.
Dover St., 1-3, Ward 5; Union Rescue League, P. S. Avery; brick missionary building.
Brighton Ave., 192-200, Ward 5; W. Stan-ley Trip, J. C. Spofford; brick stores and offices.
Roxbury St., 7, Ward 24; G. A. West-haven; frame dwelling.
Berry St., 19, Ward 23; Alfred E. Oberlander, Harold R. Duffie; frame dwelling.
Essex St., 108, 83-95 Kingston St., Ward 5; C. Parker et al.; alter stores and offices.
Harrison Ave., 12-25, Ward 5; Samuel Carr, tr.; alter hotel.
Belgrade Ave., 196-200, Ward 23; George Gogonero; alter stores and dwelling.
Hobart St., 13, Ward 23; E. J. Driscoll; alter garage.

INCOMES OF OVER A MILLION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Income tax figures from Chicago are said to show four Chicago individuals, three of them members of one family, and three estates with incomes of \$1,000,000 a year or more, says the World.

STEEL COUNSEL DENIES CONTROL IS EXERCISED

Government Charges in Antitrust Suit That United States Corporation Is a Supercombination

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Steel Corporation was alternately exonerated and denounced Monday before the Supreme Court as arguments continued in the Federal antitrust dissolution suit.

Fair treatment by the corporation of customers, competitors and employees, without monopolistic or unfair trade practices, was claimed by R. V. Lindabury, counsel for the defendants.

"An abnormal, illegal and grossly overcapitalized colossal supercombination of combinations" was how the corporation was characterized by Henry E. Colton, special assistant to the Attorney-General.

Mr. Lindabury denied that the corporation has the power or disposition to oppress competitors, and asserted that only the Government—not consumers or competitors—had complained of its effect.

Marked price increases of steel products of 1899 to 1900, the attorney said, were not due to the alleged combinations, but were general in the world industry and were prevalent in all commodities—not in steel products alone.

Following the defendants' counsel, Mr. Colton, for the Government, told the court that the corporation comprises 118 competing units merged into nine combinations, with these nine later merged into one combination, controlling more than one-half of the entire National industry and dominating the whole trade and product prices. He spoke of strong competition existing among the Carnegie, Federal and National companies before they combined, a combination effected, he said, because J. P. Morgan and others interested feared an outbreak of disastrous competition, involving lowering of prices.

"The Morgans knew Carnegie was threatening to make it warm for them," he said. "The corporation took over all big, powerful competitors and completely outclassed and overtopped those left outside."

"It was a stock pool, a merger of stocks, with \$56,000,000 in profits to the promoters—spoils so great that even men of their caliber were interested. It had watered stock of \$300,000,000, on which \$35,000,000 dividends were paid annually."

"The men who put the corporation together have been most persistent violators of the antitrust laws. Morgan put together the Northern Securities Company, which was dissolved by the court."

FULL BENCH HEARS BOSTON OUSTER CASE

Arguments on the validity of the discharge of 17 employees by the Boston Public Works Department in January, 1916, were heard by the full bench of the Supreme Court today.

The plaintiffs in the action are Frank A. McInnis, chief engineer of the old Water Board; Storrs L. Durkee, former chief clerk in the permit office, and Bliss W. Robinson, former superintendent of the sewerage disposal.

The plaintiffs took an appeal from the order of Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works, in discharging them. The Dorchester Municipal Court decided against the city in favor of the plaintiffs and this decision was held by the Superior Court on appeal by the city. The city then appealed to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Superior Court.

The municipal court held that the men were discharged in contravention to the civil service regulations and not in good faith. The reorganization of the department was the reason given by Mr. Murphy for the discharges. All but four of the 17 men discharged have been returned to the employ of the city.

FALL RIVER FARE CASE BEFORE COURT

Petition for an order of review by the Public Service Commission of Massachusetts of the order of that body abolishing a system of six street car rides for 25 cents within the city limits of Fall River was heard today by Judge Loring in the equity session of the Supreme Judicial Court. Petition was brought by Mayor James H. Kay in behalf of the city government of Fall River. The order of the commissioner was to go into effect on March 16.

The city of Fall River opposed the order on the ground that the Globe Street Railway, which was subsequently absorbed by the Bay State Street Railway Company, in return for a grant of a location in the city in 1885 agreed to sell six tickets for 25 cents thereafter. The Public Service Commission gave permission to the Bay State to charge a flat rate of 5 cents for all fares within the City of Fall River.

PILGRIM TERCENTENARY

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Pilgrim Tercentenary Association yesterday afternoon at the Parker House further steps to hold an international, or world's fair, in Boston in 1920, were taken. John H. Fahey, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, presided. It was voted to request Chairman Elbridge R. Anderson to appoint several committees to hasten the work and to hurry the completion of the preliminary and general plans. The committee of plan of scope of the fair will report to the general committee, and at the proper time, to the Legislature.

SHIPPING NEWS

Twenty-two officers and men of the British steamer Pere Marquette No. 5, which foundered at sea Saturday while bound from St. Johns, N. F., for New York, left Boston today for Yarmouth, N. S., aboard the Yarmouth liner Prince George, having been sent back by the British consul at this port. The men were rescued at sea by the fishing schooner Mary De Costa and brought to Boston The Pere Marquette No. 5 was formally owned by the railroad of that name, and was one of the several car ferries and similar craft used on the Great Lakes. United States registry was changed to British when sold to Andrew H. Murray of St. Johns, N. F., a merchant, last year.

Members of the crew of the fishing schooner Arctura, Capt. Clayton Morrissey, received \$723 each for their work from Jan. 10 to March 9, during which time they landed three trips at South Boston, according to figures announced today. This is said to be the largest stock ever made in a similar period of time, the vessel stocking \$14,599.

Groundfish arrivals at South Boston today were: Str. Breaker 91,600 pounds Str. Surf 73,500, schooners N. J. Nelson 25,400, Josephine De Costa 47,800, Mary 31,300, Valerie 56,500, Mary F. Sears 26,800, and J. M. Marshall 7800. The F. S. Willett also arrived with 2500 flounders, and the Highland Belle 3000. Wholesale dealers prices per hundredweight: Had-dock \$5.68, steak cod \$10.62, 50 lb. market cod \$5.67, 75 lb. pollock \$5.50, 10-50, large hake \$11, medium hake \$8.50, and cusk \$5.75.

Capt. Peter Dunsby has purchased the steamer Desire from Connecticut parties and plans to fit it up for halibut fishing, the first steamer to engage in that branch of fishing, it was reported from Gloucester today. The steamer is about four years old. Another transfer in ownership is the steamer W. C. T. U., from the Lawrence Canning Company of Maine to the Gorton Pew Fisheries Company of Gloucester, who plan to use the vessel to carry fish from Cape Cod to the canneries at Boston and Gloucester.

Another Boston steamer has been chartered for South American service, the Blyall having been engaged to carry a cargo of coal from Baltimore to Rio Janeiro on private terms. It is understood however that the freight rate is very high. Demand for sailing vessels for use in the South America and West India business continues heavy, although a limited amount of tonnage is offered.

Sudbury is the name selected for the first of five steamers now nearing completion at Chester, Pa., for the Shawmut Steamship Company of Boston. The Sudbury is expected to be ready for service about June 1, and is to measure 385 feet long, 51 feet beam, and 30.6 feet depth of hold, with capacity of about 7500 tons. The other four vessels are to be ready for service in about one year, all being designed for the overseas trade in which they are expected to engage exclusively.

BOSTON ARRIVALS

Steamers Maskinonge (Br.) Griffiths, Louisville, C. B.; Mantara, Smith, Newport News; Camden, Brown, Winterport, Me.; City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester; Governor Dingley, Strout, Portland, Me.

Steam lighters Noble Maxwell, Banner, Ipswich; Reliance, Garland, Ipswich; Cornelia, Brooks, Scituate; Burke, Clausen, Newburyport; Herbert, Rickes, Scituate.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Steamers John D. Archbold, Bergen via Halifax, N. S.; Metapan, Colon and Havana; City of Savannah, Savannah; Rio Grande, Brunswick; Carolyn, San Juan; Belita, Colon; Elizabeth Maersk, Cienfuegos; Harde, Cardenas; El Mar, New Orleans; Hudson, Maru, Philadelphia; Cauto, Galbarien; Askild, Huelva, Navajo, Liverpool; Creole, New Orleans; Chios, Oran.

MERRIMACK RIVER SCHEME APPROVED

The legislative committee on Harbors and Public Lands today voted unanimously to report the bill for the appropriation of \$3,500,000 for the development of the Merrimack River on condition that the Federal Government will contribute an equal amount.

LIQUOR BILL NOT FAVORED

An adverse report was made in the Massachusetts Senate today by the Committee on Election Laws on all the bills providing for a change in the time of voting on the licensed saloon question from the city and town elections to the State election, a change which was earnestly sought by the liquor traffic.

UNION OFFICIAL SENTENCED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Michael J. Hur-lily, charged with having caused an explosion in the subway here on Oct. 25, 1916, was sentenced today to serve not less than 10 years nor more than 20 years and two months in a State prison. Hurilly was secretary of Local 731 of the Amalgamated Street Car Employees' Association.

WOODEN SLEEPING CARS GONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—The Chicago & Eastern Illinois, it was announced here, has removed the last wooden sleeping car from its lines. All-steel equipment is now used. It is understood that a similar substitution is to be made shortly by other railways operating out of Evansville.

J. H. SHOEMAKER EASILY WINS IN BILLIARD PLAY

Champion Defeats E. F. Gray by 125 to 42 at the New York A. C.—Two Others Win

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. H. Shoemaker, holder of the United States amateur pocket billiards championship, made another runaway match of it at the New York Athletic Club Monday evening, when he defeated one of the leading players of the Amateur Billiard Club, E. F. Gray, by a score of 125 to 42. The other victors of the day were J. M. Munoz and E. F. Reynolds. The former, in the first of the afternoon games, triumphed over Gustave Gardner by 125 to 113, and Reynolds defeated J. J. Maloney, 125 to 117.

Gardner ran into a bit of misfortune in his game against Munoz, for in the eighth frame he was forced to forfeit 15 balls to his opponent because he made three scratches in succession. Two of them were deliberate with safety as the object, and the third brought defeat. Up to that time Gardner was leading in the contest. The contest between Reynolds and Maloney was a close struggle toward the last. In the middle game the latter secured a lead of 30 points and appeared to have victory well within his grasp, but his execution of the latter frames fell below par and with Reynolds commanding a more skillful bit of play, the contest turned against Maloney. Reynolds made a good uphill contest, and while each player was making repeated safeties in the final frame, he was still able to work his way through to victory.

The match by frames:
J. M. Munoz—5 11 4 14 0 4 15 3 6
11 14 14 12 2 8 1. Total—124. Scratches—3. High runs—23, 14, 14.
Gustave Gardner—5 3 10 6 0 14 10 6
11 8 10 13 0 0 2 12 6 0. Total—120. Scratches—7. High runs—22, 16, 10.

E. F. Reynolds—13 2 10 7 2 14 7 6
1 2 1 3 13 3 12 14 10 8. Total—125. Scratches—3. High runs—17, 15, 14.
J. J. Maloney—1 12 4 7 12 0 7 8 13
12 13 1 11 2 0 4 6. Total—124. Scratches—7. High runs—17, 11, 11.

J. H. Shoemaker—14 10 15 11 14 6
5 8 9 10 12 9 5. Total—127. Scratches—2. High runs—18, 17, 13.
E. S. Gray—0 4 1 3 0 8 9 6 5 4 1 5. Total—46. Scratches—4. High runs—11, 9, 5.

April 26—Columbia at New York; 21—Crescent A. C. at Brooklyn; 23—Rutgers at home.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WEST WINS FROM EASTERN TEAM IN TENNIS PLAY

National Championship Goes to Coast Players Following Victories in Final Matches—M. E. McLoughlin a Victor

STANDING OF THE TEAMS		Won	Lost	P.C.
West	.....	6	1	.857
East	.....	1	6	.143
STANDING OF THE PLAYERS		Won	Lost	P.C.
(Singles)				
M. E. McLoughlin (West)	.....	1	0	1.000
W. M. Davis (East)	.....	0	1	.000
J. R. Strachan (West)	.....	1	0	1.000
G. M. Church (East)	.....	0	1	.000
T. R. Peck (East)	.....	0	1	.000
C. R. Doyle (East)	.....	0	1	.000
H. A. Throckmorton (East)	.....	0	1	.000
(Doubles)				
McLoughlin-Davis (W)	.....	1	0	1.000
Johnston-Strachan (W)	.....	1	0	1.000
Alexander-Doyle (E)	.....	0	1	.000
Peck-Doyler (E)	.....	0	1	.000
Church-Throckmorton (E)	.....	0	1	.000
Wagner-Brown (W)	.....	0	1	.000

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Far West is today holding the lawn tennis championship of the United States, following its winning of all four singles matches and two of the three doubles matches in the tournament, which came to a close here Monday afternoon, when M. E. McLoughlin, former United States singles and doubles champion, who represented the West, defeated H. A. Throckmorton of the East in the final singles match three sets to one, 6-4, 4-6, 4-6, 6-3.

The match between McLoughlin and Throckmorton found the former champion somewhat erratic in his playing during the first three sets, but he showed plenty of reserve and apparently extended himself only when necessary. Throckmorton used a high bounding serve which bothered the westerner except in the last set, when he broke through it.

Miss Mary Brown and McLoughlin (West) won again in the exhibition mixed doubles against Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Throckmorton (East), 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Bjurstedt also was defeated by Miss Mary Brown in the last match of the women's round robin singles, 7-5, 6-0. The round robin was won Saturday by Mrs. T. C. Bundy.

Miss Brown with the first set, 5-2, against her, rallied and won the five succeeding games, taking the set and then took the winning set, six games in a row. She employed a hard drive, well placed, and she covered the court to good advantage. The summary:

WEST VS. EAST—SINGLES
M. E. McLoughlin, West, defeated H. A. Throckmorton, East, 6-4, 4-6, 4-6, 6-3.

Miss Mary Brown and M. E. McLoughlin, West, defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt and H. A. Throckmorton, East, 6-2, 6-2.

WOMEN'S ROUND ROBIN SINGLES
Miss Mary Brown, West, defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt, East, 7-5, 6-0.

HARVARD CREWS TO PRACTICE ON WATER AT LYNN

On account of inability to get on the Charles River, and the close approach to the opening race of the spring, the Harvard varsity crew management has decided to take the first and second varsity eights to Lynn today for their first work of the year on the water. The West Lynn Boat Club sent an invitation to the Harvard oarsmen to use their quarters and the Crimson athletes have accepted it.

It is planned to have the men of the first boat make the trip in automobiles and the second will follow by train. Coach William Haines and second Assistant Manager A. F. Tribble, 19, looked over the course Monday and completed arrangements with the West Lynn Boat Club officials. Two shells and a coaching launch were sent to Lynn from Cambridge this morning.

Lynn harbor is a salt water inland bay with a six-mile straightaway ending at Revere Beach. Though rough at this time of the year this is the only available stretch of water at the present.

N. E. L. T. A. TOURNEY MAY 14

May 14 has been set as the date for the annual lawn tennis tournament of the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association and the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston will be used. The officers of the association for 1917 have been elected as follows: President, K. W. Koeniger, Dartmouth; vice-president, E. Blair, Amherst; secretary-treasurer, P. C. Harding, Trinity.

BRAVES REGULARS WIN

MIAMI, Fla.—No morning practice was ordered for the Boston Braves at their training quarters here Monday, but in the afternoon Manager G. T. Stallings ordered the squad out, and the lumbering up drills were followed by a game, in which the regulars defeated the recruits by the score of 12 to 6. Pitcher Crum, a recruit, was given a trial, and for five innings he showed excellent form.

SEVEN INNINGS FOR CHICAGO

MINERAL WELLS, Tex.—Resuming routine practice the Chicago Americans put in another solid session of work Monday, winding up with a seven inning game in which the Blues were victorious by a score of 2 to 1. Up to the last half inning the Whites led 1 to 0, but a rally off Lyons reversed the result.

THIRD ROUND IN NATIONAL LAWN TENNIS TOURNEY

Women's Indoor Championship Play Gets Under Way on New York Armory Courts

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Third round matches are scheduled for today in the United States national women's indoor lawn tennis championship tournament which started Monday on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory. All of the first and second round matches were disposed of yesterday and in most cases the winners came through without much opposition.

Owing to the absence of Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the present champion, chief interest is focused on Miss Marie Wagner, former title holder, and she came through Monday's matches without difficulty. She was forced to play only one match, this against Mrs. F. D. Clark, and she was returned the victor by a score of 6-1, 6-2. The contest was won so easily that there was little opportunity to estimate the strength of Miss Wagner's game this year. There was evidence which tended to show that she will be just as formidable as in the past. Miss Wagner was drawn against Miss M. Zinderstein of Boston in the first round, but the Boston entrant failed to appear for the contest, and it went to Miss Wagner by default.

Mrs. J. Anderson and Mrs. M. B. Huff furnished the most strenuous match Monday. The latter, while not for a great length of time a contestant among the tournament players, has acquired a game which has strong qualities. Mrs. Anderson, however, triumphed by a score of 6-8, 6-4, 7-5, and the victory showed conclusively that she must be reckoned with in forecasting the outcome of the early rounds of the tournament. The contest was the only really close match of the day, and it drew a large gallery during the final two sets. The summary:

FIRST ROUND

Miss Theresa Blum defeated Miss Helen Hooker, 6-4, 6-2.

Mrs. J. D. Parker defeated Mrs. J. Sachs, 6-4, 6-0.

Miss J. Anderson defeated Mrs. P. W. Wash, 6-2, 6-1.

Mrs. M. B. Huff defeated Mrs. S. H. Waring, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss M. Zinderstein by default.

Miss E. D. Clark defeated Miss E. C. Walbridge, 6-2, 6-4.

Mrs. Robert Miller defeated Miss Adelaide Hooker, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss Helen Bernhard defeated Mrs. I. F. Hartman, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Bessie Holden defeated Miss M. Steinhay by default.

Miss E. Hartwick defeated Mrs. T. A. Cassebeer by default.

Miss G. D. Torre defeated Miss Barbara Hooker, 6-3, 6-1.

Miss Helen Bernhard defeated Mrs. E. W. Kaplan, 6-1, 6-4.

Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Mrs. W. H. Voss by default.

Mrs. L. G. Morris defeated Miss A. De Laney, 6-4, 6-0.

Miss A. O'Grady defeated Mrs. H. Vanderpoel by default.

Mrs. S. W. McAneny defeated Mrs. E. Edwards, 6-4, 6-1.

Miss Gladys Dowling defeated Miss J. M. Gott, 6-2, 6-0.

Mrs. Lewis Manheimer defeated Miss F. Crane, 6-4, 6-1.

Mrs. Percy Wilbourne defeated Mrs. H. D. Hartwell by default.

SECOND ROUND

Miss Dorothy Bigelow defeated Miss M. Alwork, 6-4, 6-1.

Mrs. Leonard Candee defeated Mrs. C. C. Parsons, 6-1, 6-3.

Miss Caroma Winn defeated Miss Ethel Tyndale, 6-2, 6-3.

Mrs. J. D. Parker defeated Miss Theresa Blum, 6-2, 6-1.

Mrs. J. Anderson defeated Mrs. M. B. Huff, 6-8, 6-4, 7-5.

Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. F. O. Huthal, 6-1, 6-2.

Miss M. Taylor defeated Mrs. Robert Miller, 6-2, 6-3.

Miss Bessie Holden defeated Mrs. E. Shattuck, 6-0, 6-1.

Miss E. D. Torre defeated Miss Helen Bernhard, 6-3, 6-3.

Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Mrs. L. G. Morris, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss A. O'Grady defeated Mrs. S. W. McAneny, 6-3, 6-1.

Miss Gladys Dowling defeated Mrs. Manheimer, 6-4, 6-3.

Miss Helen Bernhard defeated Mrs. Wilbourne, 6-2, 6-3.

Miss L. Robinson defeated Mrs. L. Z. Murray, 6-1, 6-0.

Miss G. Gardner defeated Mrs. A. G. Deans, 6-1, 6-2.

Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Miss Florence Ballin by default.

FINE PRACTICE FOR BROOKLYN

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Two sessions at infield and outfield practice and a full nine-inning game was the schedule for the Brooklyn Nationals Monday. Both workouts were played under fine conditions. As a consequence the players showed to better advantage than any day since their arrival in Hot Springs. The game was by far the best of the four played so far and, like the others, went to Coombs' team by a score of 2 to 1.

HARD WORKOUT FOR GIANTS

MARLIN, Tex.—The New York Giants, after rather disappointing trips to Dallas and Waco, where the best they could do was to break even with the Texas leaguers, were out at Emerson Park Monday. James Thorpe and Zimmerman were the only ones who appeared in batting form. With this condition confronting him Manager J. J. McGraw ordered much batting practice, both in the morning and afternoon.

CATCHER SCHMIDT WILL SIGN

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Announcement was made Monday by Barney Dreyfus, president of the Pittsburgh National league club, that Walter Schmidt, catcher, had telegraphed from his home in Hudson, Cal., that he would accept the club's terms and sign a contract. Three Pittsburgh players, Hans Wagner, infielder; Max Carey, outfielder; and William Fischer, catcher, have not signed contracts.

CHICAGO LOOKS FOR FINE WORK IN GYMNASTICS

Maroons Are Stronger in Every Event Than Ever Before, According to D. L. Hoffer, Who Has Been Coaching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The meeting at gymnastics between the University of Wisconsin and the University of Chicago, Western leaders in this sport, at Chicago tomorrow night will be looked upon with unusual interest by gymnasts of this section of the college world, for the light it is apt to throw on the Western championships held 10 days later at Iowa City. A review of the Wisconsin team has already appeared in these columns, and now Coach D. L. Hoffer of the Maroons supplies the following information about his men to the Western Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor:

"Chicago is stronger in gymnastics in every event than ever before, but so is everybody else, so that Chicago occupies about the same place relatively that it has for the past few years. The standards in this sport have risen very noticeably the past few seasons. Coach McChesney at Wisconsin has had splendid performance and turned out fine teams. The policy of Chicago has been to build for good men in their junior year, of preparing for the future instead of working along from year to year. We started out this way with a big squad of 60 men, larger than football brought out this season, and except in the first year, when our men were all green, we have been in first or second place, and when in second so close to the first that I am inclined to think we shall finally climb into the top and stay there. Illinois has not made any considerable advance in the past few years. All in all I would say that the rise in the standards of the sport have been due to the work at Chicago and Wisconsin.

"The captain of our team this season is J. H. Gernon '17, who took the place made vacant by the removal from competition through inelegibility of former Captain Lindemann. With the exceptions of Davis, Lindemann and Loser we have everybody back. Loser, at the time he dropped out two weeks ago, was our best horizontal bar performer.

"Running down the list of events, in the side horse we have Ezra Dyer '17, Harold Huls '17, and A. W. Smith '18, all three last year's men although Smith did not then work the bars. Dyer was winner of the conference championship in 1916. Huls should give him a close run this season, and Smith is also doing well.

"In the horizontal bar event Dyer, S. G. Veazey '18 and Smith are all doing very good work. This is Dyer's third year on the bar. Veazey's second and Smith's first. Dyer is performing in excellent style this season.

"In the parallel bar we have Veazey, Smith and Captain Gernon, all three of whom worked the bars last year and Gernon the year before. Veazey got fourth in the Western championships last year. The winner of this event is still in college at Wisconsin—Capt. R. S. Smith '17.

"In the flying rings we have another Western intercollegiate champion in Smith, and besides him, Captain Gernon, J. M. Tinker '18, and F. D. Hubenthal '17. Smith is going a good deal better than he was in 1916. This is the first season of Gernon and Tinker on the rings. Tinker will be good in another year. Hubenthal is taking his second year at it, though he didn't appear in competition on the rings last season.

"In tumbling we have of course, S. G. Veazey who won the Eastern and Western championships in this event last year. Veazey remains the best in the West and we have also a good show for second place. Our other tumbler is G. P. Hibbert '18, R. S. Tiffany '19, and Hubenthal, all good men.

"At the clubs Captain Gernon goes into his third and final year of college competition with a record of never having been beaten in the West in his event. He has taken two Western intercollegiate championships at it and looks due to add another at Iowa City. We have also Hibbert, a good club swinger, but we may not use him.

"So far as the all-around championship is concerned, it is a question whether Chicago will enter any man for it or not. I have been working for team total. Smith is our only possibility for the all-around and it depends on how the meet goes as to whether we will use him in this event."

BIG TRADES ARE PENDING

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Two big trades are pending between the Philadelphia and other clubs. George Whitted is to go to Brooklyn in exchange for Zach Wheat and Roger Hornsby of St. Louis Nationals and John Miller of the Cardinals will come to Philadelphia in exchange for Milton Stock and Niehoff. Philadelphia put in two brisk drills here Monday.

TRAVIS RETIRES AS AMATEUR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—W. J. Travis, one of the most prominent American golfers of the past decade, Monday announced officially his retirement from amateur golf. Golf course architects were put under the ban at the last meeting of the United States Golf Association, but Travis says that creating golf courses is more satisfying than winning golf cup.

BROOKLINE WILL HAVE STRONG NINE OUT THIS SEASON

Coach Fradd Has Group of Veterans Around Which to Build Team—Schedule Is Arranged

Coach N. H. Fradd, former Waltham coach, who has replaced Robert Delehanty as athletic director at Brookline High School, is waiting for a chance to get his baseball candidates out doors for practice. Candidates for the Brookline nine have been working for some little time indoors, and they are in good shape. Little improvement can now be made until the boys are able to get outside for practice and this will be just as soon as the field is in shape to receive them.

With a nucleus of seven veterans around which to build up his team, Coach Fradd is confident that he will be able to produce an excellent nine at Brookline this spring, and that his first team at the school will be a winner. Aside from the veterans there is a wealth of new material for the various positions which looks promising. The pitching candidates have been working indoors steadily, and show splendid form and control.

Capt. A. C. Leonard will play shortstop this season, and he is one of the best all-round players in Greater Boston schoolboy circles. His work last year marked him as one of Brookline's best infielders, and he should star at the short field position this spring. This will be his third year as a member of the team. He is also an excellent third baseman, and it may be that he will be shifted to that position, and that Alexander Marshall, another veteran, will play short. Whichever way they play, these two boys are equally good.

J. E. Delaney, who is manager of the swimming team, is a veteran, and can play equally well in the infield or the outfield. Richard Johnson, the all-round athlete, is also equally good in the in or the outfield. Philip Threlk, a veteran with a good reputation for steady playing, will take care of second base. Thomas Ferguson and James Mahoney will be the first string battery.

Manager R. J. Spitz has arranged a fine schedule for the team this year. The list calls for 15 games, and only one date has not been filled. The season will open with Roxbury Latin School at Brookline April 16, and will close with Cambridge High and Latin School at Cambridge June 6. The schedule follows:

April 16—Roxbury Latin School at Brookline; 19—Weymouth at Brookline; 23—Lynn at Brookline; 27—Newton at Newton.

May 1—Boston Latin at Brookline; 4—Wellesley at Wellesley; 8—Newton at Brookline; 11—Cambridge High and Latin at Cambridge; 15—Wellesley at Wellesley; 19—Cambridge at Brookline; 23—Waltham at Brookline; 26—Newton at Brookline.

June 2—Wellesley at Brookline; 6—Cambridge at Cambridge.

*Quadrangular League games.

MINNESOTA ENDS SEASON IN A TIE WITH THE ILLINI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—University of Minnesota ended its Western Conference basketball championship season of 1917 here Sunday evening tied with the University of Illinois for first place in the standing following its victory over Northwestern University in the final Gopher game of the season, 30 to 20.

The game was an easy victory for the home team and Minnesota ended the contest with an entire substitute lineup. Gillen, Kingsley and Captain Underhill were easily the stars of the contest, Gillen especially making a number of brilliant shots at the basket. Stadsvald, one of the best players on the Gopher team, did not enter the game. The summary:

MINNESOTA—NORTHWESTERN
Gillen, Kennedy, r.f., c., g., Gessler, Partridge, Oswald, l.f., r.g., Ellingwood, Kingsley, Timberlake, c., r.g., Marquardt, Douglas, Ostby, r.g., l.f., Bellows, Bennett, Wyman, Kuhnmeier, l.g., r.f., Underhill.
Score: Minnesota, 30; Northwestern, 20. Goals from floor, Gillen, 4; Wyman, 3; Partridge, 2; Kingsley, 2; Douglas, 2; for Minnesota; Marquardt, 3; Underhill, 2; Bellows, 2; for Northwestern. Goals from foul, Douglas, 3; Timberlake, for Minnesota; Underhill, 4; for Northwestern.

CHICAGO CLUB AGAIN WINS

PASADENA, Cal.—Manager Fred Mitchell and his Chicago Nationals have captured the baseball championship of Southern California with no one offering to dispute the title. They wound up their training in these parts Monday by defeating George Stovall's Vernon nine, the score being 9 to 4. Twenty base hits were made.

HARVARD LETTERS ARE GIVEN

The following Harvard men have won their H for the first time by playing in the Yale hockey series: W. C. Appleton Jr '17 of Cohasset, E. B. Condon '18 of New York, N. Y.; R. H. Kissel Jr '19 of Morristown, N. J., and A. R. Martin '18 of Cambridge. Manager R. D. Hunneman '17 of Brookline also received the hockey insignia.

N. Y. AMERICANS HIT HARD

MACON, Ga.—Pitchee Caldwell, who was stationed in left field for the New York American recruits, was the batting star Monday afternoon, when the regulars were defeated, 10 to 9. Out of four times up he got two doubles and a single. Aragon was another of the long-distance hitters.

MOBILE GETS CYRUS PIEH

MOBILE, Ala.—Cyrus Pieh, formerly with the New York Americans, has signed a contract to play this season with Mobile of the Southern Association.

N. Y. A. C. FENCERS WIN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York A. C. fencers won the senior team foil championship at the Fencers Club Monday evening. The winning trio, Sherman Hall, P. W. Allison and Leon Nunez, led in 12 of the 15 bouts, defeating the Fencers Club of New York, 7 to 2.

ILLINOIS NOT UP TO STANDARD IN GYMNASTICS

Team Is Built Around Capt. Hirosh Horimura, Who Competes in Every Event on the Western Conference Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

URBANA, Ill.—The standard of the University of Illinois gymnastic and fencing teams is rather lower this year than is the custom, and Coaches Fargo and Romeiser entertain little hope of scoring heavily in the Western Conference championships. The gymnastic team has been defeated by the University of Wisconsin and University of Chicago teams, and is hardly strong enough to score anything but a third in the big meet.

The team is built around Capt. Hirosh Horimura '17, who competes in every event and is the surest point winner on the team. Horimura is a native of Japan and his natural adaptability makes him a hard man to beat in any of the events. His particular specialty is club swinging, and in this event Coach Fargo considers him the cleverest man Illinois has ever had.

H. A. Ross '17 and J. M. Johnson '17 assist Horimura on the horizontal bars, but are hardly strong enough to win points in the conference. Leon Adler '17 and Edward Smidl '17 compete on the parallel bars, and have shown much aptitude at times, but are hardly consistent enough to put them on a par with Horimura. Ross and Smidl are particularly good on the horse, and may be able to score some points in this event in the conference meet. Adler and Smidl also compete on the flying rings. C. D. Wagstaff '18, T. W. Tolmie '17 and Captain Horimura do all of the tumbling for the team. Wagstaff was a good man in this event last year, but is not in this event this winter. Collectively, the team has but one star, the captain, and upon this one man depends to a large extent the showing the Illini will make this winter.

The fencing team is in pretty much the same condition as the gymnastic team. There are only two men who are available and are of anything like conference caliber, and upon these two Coach Romeiser is basing all his hopes. Nicholas Gerten '17 won the conference foil event last year, and should be able to do the same this year. Eugene Cook '17 was ineligible last year, but has recovered his scholarly standing and is coming well with the broadsword, and should make a fair showing at the conference. Upon Gerten, however, rests practically the only chance Illinois has of scoring in the fencing tournament.

CRESCENTS WIN FROM AURA LEE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Aura Lee Hockey Club of Canada, junior champions of the Ontario Hockey Association, met with a big surprise at St. Nicholas Rink Monday night, when the Crescents A. C. the local hockey champions, defeated the Canadians by a score of 6 to 0. The fine defense of the Crescents broke up the combination play of the Canadians.

On Saturday night, the Aura Lee seven skated around the St. Nicholas team, but Monday night the strong defense of the Crescents was more than the Canadians expected. They outskated the Crescents and their stick work was clever, but all their rushes failed, when the lighter forwards came against the heavy Crescents lined up in front of the net. Mitchell, at the Crescent goal, turned back several shots which looked like sure goals.

ST. LOUIS AMERICANS PLAY

PALESTINE, Tex.—James Austin's team of St. Louis Americans defeated a second nine in the interteam game here Monday, 10 to 2. Marsans, Austin, Rogers and Sloan hit the ball in the third and fourth almost at will. The winners made a total of 15 hits. Hamilton relieved Southern and was effective.

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JAIL IS URGED FOR DRINKING AUTO DRIVERS

Quincy Mayor Says the Payment of a Fine for Violation of the Motor Laws Has Ceased to Be Taken Seriously

Jail sentences for liquor drinking motorists, coupled with permanent revocation of their licenses, was a penalty advocated by Joseph L. Whiton, Mayor of Quincy, Mass., who explained to a representative of the Christian Science Monitor why he took issue with members of the Massachusetts Highway Commission last Tuesday when he declared that more rigid examination of applicants for licenses is necessary, and that strict enforcement of the existing motor laws is imperative.

"The man who runs his car while under the influence of liquor should be sent to jail and lose his license," said the Mayor. "When he has taken one drink he is not normal."

"It is of no use to fine offenders. Payment of a fine for violation of automobile laws has ceased to be taken seriously; fines for speeding are even looked upon as minor heroism. But some of the violators of the law are compelled to spend 30 days in jail, then those men and the others will begin to use care."

"It has been my experience that 95 per cent of automobile collisions have been traceable to run," he continued. "The inexperienced driver is a very small factor, and is usually over-cautious instead of dangerous. He sometimes wrecks his machine, but the more serious collisions are usually due to drink."

"If an engineer on a railroad were found to be under the influence of liquor there would immediately arise a great protest from hundreds of people. Yet the engine runs on a prepared roadbed and stays on the rails. An automobile may go anywhere: all over the street, upon the sidewalks, into crowds. It is surprising that so little attention is paid to the automobile driver who has been made incompetent by drinking."

"It is difficult to differentiate between men when they apply for licenses. The question 'Do you drink to excess?' is almost always answered in the negative; yet I feel safe in saying that of the men who drink what is considered temperately 95 per cent at some time or other will drink to excess. It is too easy when on a little trip to stop at some inn or roadside and drink a bottle or two of liquor. Then, feeling reckless, the motorist drives his car back."

"Enforcement of the law requires more serious measures than are now being used. Many times the judges of municipal and minor courts do not give jail sentences because almost invariably the sentenced man appeals his case and has a fine substituted for the less pleasant penalty. The people must demand enforcement of the law and infliction of the severest penalties. Commutation of sentence in higher courts should not cause discouragement among the magistrates."

"The present law is good enough for all purposes as far as drivers under the influence of liquor are concerned. An amendment, such as has been proposed, which would attempt to set some standard by which a man is proved to be intoxicated should be earnestly opposed and prevented. One drink affects a driver."

"I have nothing to say of the attitude of the Highway Commission except that I believe it is the best commission in the Nation. But any board has a perplexing task to confront when it must license automobile drivers, and the well-being of citizens demands that the task be done well. When some member of one's family is struck by an automobile it brings home the necessity for better control over drivers. When our own friends are not involved we too often pay no attention to these things. I think the people, the magistrates, the district attorneys, and the Highway Board should unite to enforce the law. I can say for myself that they will be rigidly enforced in Quincy this year."

BOUCK WHITE ADMITS FLAG PREJUDICE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—During the cross-examination of the Rev. Bouck White, pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution, who, with 10 of his followers has been on trial on a charge of desecrating the United States flag, the minister admitted that he was prejudiced against the United States flag and all national emblems for the reason that they were exploited by capitalists. He affirmed his belief that the American Army and Navy were being used to oppress the people at this moment.

White, who is appearing as his own attorney, examined himself when he took the stand, first asking himself questions and then replying. He assumed full responsibility for the ceremony performed last June, in describing the burning of the American emblem. White said that the demonator, of August Henkel, who tossed Old Glory into the flaming melting pot, was "spiritual, majestic, and reverential."

PROF. TAUSIG HONORED

Prof. Frank W. Taussig of Harvard, who leaves soon to take up his work on the tariff board at Washington, was recently presented with a silver bowl by 100 former students. The bowl is a replica of one made by Paul Revere in the Eighteenth Century and that is now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

DROP IN TOURIST TRAFFIC THROUGH WEST IS STUDIED

Passenger Agents Speculate Over Sudden Decrease in Call for Service Across Country

Sudden dwindling of tourist passenger traffic on southwestern and western railroads has caused no little conjecture on the part of the railroad passenger men of Boston and several have advanced as an explanation an idea on the part of the public that the United States Government might take temporary control of the roads were international affairs to become more uncertain.

For weeks the tourist business out of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other eastern cities over the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific and other transcontinental trunk lines had been remarkably heavy.

Then about Feb. 15 traffic of that sort ceased almost completely. The passenger men, at a loss, held informal conferences here in Boston and public apprehension of the railroads' passing, at least temporarily into control of the Federal Government, was mentioned.

More than one transcontinental passenger man in Boston knew of possible "fares" being lost just because international relations had assumed such shape that some people believed that the Government might take control of the larger railroad lines and hence disturb schedules so that it would not be possible to accurately reckon time of return to Boston and New England.

Reasonableness of the idea in the public thought did not enter into the talk which the passenger men had with each other. They merely touched on the fact.

Howard M. Fletcher, passenger agent of the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, spoke yesterday of the talks the passenger men of Washington Street had had on the stoppage of tourist traffic to the Southwest and the West. He said there had been an unusual amount of passenger business from before the holidays in December until the middle of February. Then the people stopped going and there were some who canceled reservations and gave up their tickets.

The heavy tourist traffic of the late fall and winter was attributed by Mr. Fletcher to the fact that excursionists could not go abroad, that there were many who were averse to taking even the coast line trips as far as Jamaica or the Bermudas. He said business had been good and that there were people who had money and who wanted to spend it in travel and so they were "seeing the United States first."

Then the business stopped suddenly. The passenger men said they heard prospective travelers talk of conditions abroad and the possibility of the Government's taking over the control and conduct of the roads. The arguments that the roads had handled the big troop trains some months ago to the Mexican border without disturbing a schedule had no effect. The Santa Fe and some other western roads had hauled 100,000 men to and from the border without disturbing a regular train, according to the passenger men. This proved their capacity in cases of emergency and he thought disposed effectually of any necessity for the Government to take over the roads or even temporary control.

Mr. Fletcher said that conditions were again showing a tendency to approach normal resumption of traffic. That stage has not been reached as yet but the passenger men are hopeful. The passenger traffic today has other problems which are perplexing the managers and the railroad people. The railroad men are not so concerned about the Government's taking over the lines as they are concerned about the constantly increasing demands made when winter traffic of tourists is in full swing.

The demand for stateroom and apartment cars is constantly gaining. Time has gone, the passenger men of Boston say, when the tourist cars would satisfy. Fifty per cent of the California traffic from New England used tourist sleeping cars a few years ago. Today this same public will be satisfied with nothing less than standard Pullman sleeping cars and even now the demand is gaining for apartment cars. The old cars used to accommodate 24 persons. Now the people demand three times as much space, for the apartment cars furnish accommodations for but 12 to 14 individuals. The railroads get no more money per passenger, the cars are heavier and they hold fewer passengers. With 10 passengers less per car, Mr. Fletcher says the roads are getting on an average \$600 less a car on transcontinental service.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

"Nooks and Corners of Our Country" is the topic of an address to be given by Miss Anna Evans, secretary of the W. H. M. A., before the Mission Club at Radcliffe College, March 14. The cast of players for the freshman play, "Mice and Men," to be given March 30 and 31, has been chosen. Some of the names are Misses Louise Perry, Eloise Hubbard, Marion Schwelger, Lois Hopkins, Mary Allen, Jane Evans, Marjorie Dewire, Mary Dee, Frances Tripp, Mary Leavitt, Anna Gallagher and Alice Kelly. Dr. Karl Muck, leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has invited the Radcliffe Choral Society to sing with the orchestra assisted by the Harvard Glee Club April 1.

GLEE CLUBS GIVE CONCERT

The Harvard and Radcliffe Glee Clubs, which have been training for the Lowell Institute lectures in April, gave a concert at the Dorchester Women's Club last evening.

SECURITY OF EUROPEAN BONDS

Comment on the attitude of the United States Federal Reserve Board toward the bonds offered for sale in this country by European governments is made by the banking house of Lee, Higginson & Co., of Boston, in a letter to investors. After explaining how it has maintained the value of the bonds as an investment the letter continues:

The announcement of the Federal Reserve Board in November last unintentionally created an impression that the purchase of these bonds did not have the entire approval of the board, and resulted in considerable depression of the market for foreign securities. The present disturbance in our relations abroad has aggravated this condition and produced a feeling of uncertainty, and perhaps nervousness, among the holders of these securities. Recently the Federal Reserve Board in a statement declared in part that "so far from objecting to the placing of foreign loans in the American market, it regards them as a very important, natural and proper means of settling the balance created in our favor by our large export trade" and, further: "It desires, however, to make clear that it did not seek to create an unfavorable attitude on the part of American investors toward desirable foreign securities, and to emphasize the point that American funds available for investment may, with advantage to the country's foreign trade and the domestic economic situation, be employed in the purchase of such securities."

Nothing which has happened during the last two years has impaired, to our mind, the security of these foreign loans.

LOCAL ELECTIONS IN FOUR MAINE CITIES

AUGUSTA, Me.—Four Maine cities held elections Monday, the Republican majority candidates winning in Bangor and Brewer, while the Democratic aspirants carried away the honors in Belfast and Biddeford. In Belfast the result was unexpected, former Mayor Edgar F. Hanson defeating Mayor William K. Keene, who sought reelection.

In Bangor the Republicans reelected Mayor John F. Woodman and carried five of the seven wards, giving them a majority in both branches of the City Council. The vote for Mayor was: Woodman (R.), 2046; Patrick J. Byrnes (D.), 1602.

In Brewer the Republicans elected Charles W. Cidris Mayor and all 10 of the aldermen, there being no opposition. Only 168 votes were cast.

In Belfast, Edgar F. Hanson, Democrat, defeated Mayor William K. Keene, Republican, by 72 votes. Hanson polled 690 and Keene 618. Four aldermen elected are Democrats, and one Republican; eight councilmen are Democrats and two Republicans.

In Biddeford, Alderman Hartley C. Banks, Democrat, was elected mayor, defeating Joseph P. Gendron, Republican, by a majority of 170. The Democrats elected five aldermen out of seven with 16 Democratic councilmen out of 21. The total vote of 2590 was the largest cast in many years.

LAND GRANTED TO OREGON ROAD IS FORFEITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Ninety-six thousand acres of land in Oregon, valued at more than \$4,000,000, have been declared forfeited by the Southern Oregon Company to the United States by a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here, confirming a decision of the United States District Court of Oregon.

The United States brought suit to obtain title to the land on the ground that some of the conditions upon which the land had been granted to the railroad's predecessors had not been fulfilled. The land was granted to the State of Oregon by Act of Congress March 3, 1869, to aid in the construction of a military wagon road from the navigable waters of Coos Bay to Roseburg, Ore., and it was stipulated that the land should not be sold to any one person in quantities greater than one-quarter section and for a price not exceeding \$2.50 an acre. These were some of the conditions that the Government contended had not been fulfilled.

The suit is similar to that brought by the Government against the Oregon & California Railroad Company for title to about 3,000,000 acres of land in Oregon, and which is now before the United States Supreme Court.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Limited office holding, cuts from classes, the college magazine and the honor system were the principal questions discussed at the forum held in Simmons College yesterday as a result of the canvassing of students for questions in regard to college life a week ago. The freshmen won the basketball match from the Juniors yesterday with a score of 20-16. The freshmen will play the winners of the match game between the sophomores and the seniors Friday.

MALLORY ROUTE FOR HIGHWAY

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Rodman Wiley, Commissioner of Public Roads, in a communication to the Shelby Fiscal Court designed the Mallory route for the intercountry seat highway between Shelbyville and Lagrange, thus ending a controversy between Oldham and Shelby counties, says the Courier Journal. The route finally indicated by the commissioner was the one unanimously approved by the Oldham County magistrates, but the majority of the Shelby Court voted for the Dover route.

NET GAIN TO DATE OF THREE TOWNS FOR PROHIBITION

In Elections Held in Massachusetts Monday Ipswich Votes to Go Back to License

The cause of no-license did not fare as well in the 16 Massachusetts town elections held yesterday as was the case on previous Mondays during the past few weeks. Ipswich, after being "dry" for a year, went back to the license column, while Williamsburg, in the western part of the State, where a tie vote was announced a week ago, held a recount yesterday and was found to be "wet" by two majority.

Up to today, 267 out of the 317 towns in the State have voted on the license question with the result that no intoxicating liquors will be sold in 212 towns, while 56 will have licensed saloons, a net gain of three towns for prohibition over last year.

There was a heavy falling off in the vote in Blackstone, due to the fact that the town was divided last year, the new town of Millville being set off by the Legislature. Millville held its election in February and went for license.

The vote on license was as follows:

	1917	1916
Abington	244	376
Amherst	365	571
Blackstone	133	27
East Bridgewater	83	136
Easthampton	741	589
Easton	157	290
Essex	34	67
Groveland	74	347
Ipswich	438	396
Lakeville	47	107
Rehoboth	21	33
Rockland	418	776
Sandwich	55	28
Tolland	14	17
Westfield	1,281	945
Weymouth	582	968

GOVERNOR GETS THE TEACHERS' RELIGION BILL

The "teachers' religion" bill, prohibiting school officials from making inquiries to the religious or political beliefs of applicants for teaching positions, is now before Governor McCall, the measure having been enacted by the Senate late yesterday. In one form or other, this proposition has been before the Legislature for four years. In 1915 and 1916 the Senate defeated it after it had passed the lower branch.

As sent to the Governor, the bill reads as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any public school committee or official to inquire concerning or to require or solicit from an applicant for a position in the public schools any information as to the religious belief, creed, or practice, or as to the political opinions or affiliations of the applicant, and no appointment to such a position shall be made, withheld or in any manner affected by said considerations.

Section 2. Violation of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$50 for each offense.

Originally, the petitioners sought to include teachers' agencies within its provisions, but the Attorney-General ruled, in response to a request for an opinion, that this extension would be unconstitutional as improper interference with legitimate business.

NEW YORK WILL INVESTIGATE ALL PUBLIC CHARGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Department of Charities, through a letter written by Commissioner John A. Kinsbury, has made public its intention to see that, in future, there is no violation of the law requiring investigation into the circumstances of every person proposed as a public charge. This investigation is supposed to cover residence, religion, and dependency of foundlings, and the commissioner says that until the first of the month such investigation had not been generally made.

"Recently," he continues, "there has been some complaint from Jewish circles that their babies have been turned over to Roman Catholic and Protestant institutions as a result of the old rule of the department, in force until very recently, whereby hundreds of infants were baptized alternately Roman Catholic and Protestant without any effort on the part of the department to ascertain the religious faith of the parents."

"It appears to have been the practice of the department from time immemorial to disregard the law requiring investigation into the circumstances of every person proposed as a public charge, in so far as that law applied to infants under two years of age. I have only recently been in a position to take cognizance of this rather serious violation of the law, and I am now endeavoring to see that it is fully enforced."

PLEA FOR COAL SAVING

TORONTO, Ont.—Electrical railroads throughout Ontario and Quebec to conserve coal was the proposal of Mr. E. P. Mathewson before the nineteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute, which was held in Montreal, recently, says the Globe. Mr. Mathewson declared that the solution of the coal problem was to be found in the development of the water powers of Ontario.

ONTARIO FARMERS WEEK

TORONTO, Ont.—The series of meetings announced under the caption of "Farmers' Week," which were arranged for with the cooperation of the various branches of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, assisted by the Business Men's Association of Orangeville, were held recently, says the Mail and Empire.

BOSTON COUNCIL BEGINS ITS WORK ON THE BUDGET

Much Shorter Time Than Last Year Will Be Required for Scrutiny—Councilmen Take Up Issue of Bonding Company

Consideration of Boston's itemized city budget, totaling \$25,053,451.56, by the City Council began yesterday afternoon. Last year this work of scrutinizing the budget proposed by Mayor Curley required all of 10 weeks. Yesterday it was said by several councilmen that the work would not take more than one quarter as long because of the cooperative, constructive work of the Mayor and the Finance Commission in going over the budget together before it was presented to the councilmen.

Setting aside of \$750,000 for continuation of street work this year also will shorten the work of the councilmen and at the same time save money to the city.

Early agreement of Council and Mayor on the budget will mean that the work on the repaving of many miles may be begun weeks earlier than last year. It was very largely due to the late start in city paving work last year that caused a balance of some \$400,000 worth of contracts to be carried forward to this year for completion.

Why the bonding of city officials and of city contractors generally was shifted from the Massachusetts Bonding Company to the National Surety Company following the election of Mayor Curley proved the first object of inquiry by the councilmen yesterday afternoon after they had drawn several hundreds of jurors from the court and then began to sit a committee on appropriations.

Alfred M. Mitchell, city auditor, whose budget was first taken up for consideration and examination by the councilmen, was questioned at length by Councilman Storow as to why all the city bonding practically is now being done by the National Surety Company, the active agent of which is Peter F. Fitzgerald. Mr. Fitzgerald is connected by marriage with Frank L. Daly, a plumbing supply concern proprietor, with whom Mayor Curley at one time was in business as a partner.

Auditor Mitchell admitted, when questioned by Mr. Storow, that prior to the election of Mayor Curley the city bonding of officials and contractors had, as a rule, been given to the Massachusetts Bonding Company. He said that after Mr. Curley became Mayor the department heads, very generally, changed their bonds, taking them out with the National Surety Company. He said that he had done so and when pressed by Mr. Storow as to why he had, he said: "Well, it seemed best to do so. I know of no other reason."

From reports made by the Finance Commission to the City Council, it was shown that the commission had represented to Mayor Curley that the bonding of city employees can be done at a premium rate of 20 per cent less than they now pay the National Surety Company if another company is employed. The Finance Commission is to name this company later this year. It was brought out that the average premiums paid by the city for the bonding of its employees was \$3800. The bonding of the city contractors amounts to much more than this and Auditor Mitchell admitted when questioned that the National Surety Company gets much of this work.

Mayor Curley today sent a communication to the Finance Commission asking for the name of the company which will do the city's bonding for 20 per cent less than is now paid. He also requested information by which the standing and credit of the company may be investigated and established. He informed the commission that if the company named by the commission was sound and willing to do the bonding for 20 per cent less than present rates he would order the heads of all departments to transfer their bonding business entirely to the company designated by the Finance Commission.

The board of appeals, the markets, the board of examiners, the art commission, the sinking funds commission and the city clerk's office were the other departments the budgets of which were examined by the councilmen as committee on appropriations yesterday afternoon.

Carl Gerstein, chairman of the board of appeals, was questioned by Councilmen Storow and Ballantyne on the administration of his department. Councilman Ballantyne especially was solicitous concerning the manner in which the board of appeals sets aside established building laws in Boston in special cases.

LIBRARY TRUSTEE NAMED

Appointment by Mayor Curley of Daniel H. Coakley as a trustee of the Boston Public Library was announced yesterday evening by the Civil Service Commission. He succeeds Josiah H. Benton. No salary attaches to the position. Mayor Curley yesterday wrote to William F. Kenney, president of the Board of Library Trustees, asking that an investigation be made by the library trustees of the will of Josiah H. Benton with a view to ascertaining just what the intent of the provisions of the will are with reference to the 3 per cent provision which conditionally bequeathed several hundred thousand dollars to the library. The will stipulated that the bequest could only be used if the city appropriated for library purposes 3 per cent of all appropriations made.



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ADVERSE REPORT MADE ON MEASURE LIMITING LICENSES

Antiquor Leaders in Massachusetts Plan to Make Contest on Floor of Legislature

The antiquor leaders in Massachusetts are preparing to make their next contest for the "license limitation" bill on the floor of the Legislature, the Committee on Legal Affairs, before whom temperance leaders representing thousands of petitioners recently presented a strong argument in favor of fewer saloons, having returned an adverse report on the bill to the Senate yesterday. This adverse report was not unanimous on the part of the committee and the dissenters will be made the nucleus of the temperance strength when the bill comes up for debate.

Held to the chief temperance measure of the session, aside from the prohibition bills which will be referred to the next Legislature in anticipation of the coming Constitutional Convention in June, the "license limitation" bill calls for a reduction of the authorized number of saloons in Boston from 1000 to 750 and of the number in the remainder of the State by about one third. Its passage, say the advocates, would remove congestion of saloons in certain districts and lessen the tendency to locate additional saloons in outlying districts.

The Committee on Legal Affairs also reported adversely Senate Bill 168, on petition of J. Frank Chase of the Watch and Ward Society, for additional penalties for immoral conduct in cafes; also adversely on the bill to increase the authorized number of liquor licenses in Boston from 1000 to about 1400.

Favorable action was taken by the Senate on a bill prohibiting the refilling of whisky bottles unless the original labels have first been removed. This measure was advocated by the Boston License Commission, but was reported adversely from committee. The Senate, however, substituted the bill for the adverse report and gave the bill its first reading.

U. S. BUSINESS MEN TOLD HOW TO GET TRADE IN BRAZIL

Business men in the United States can best promote trade between Brazil and the United States by sending agents to the South American Republic who can speak the native language and by careful avoidance of shipping substitute material in filling Brazilian orders, said Edwin V. Morgan, United States Ambassador to Brazil, in a speech at a luncheon given in his honor at Young's Hotel yesterday by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The speaker declared that it would be decidedly preferable for business concerns in the United States to refuse all orders from Brazilian importers than to send goods that did not conform to the exact specifications. United States merchants would not get in very close touch with the merchants of Brazil unless their representatives spoke either French or Portuguese fluently, he said. In speaking of the possible development of Brazil, Ambassador Morgan said that the cattle, coconut oils, cotton and iron industries offered perhaps the greatest opportunities for indefinite extension of all the industries in the country. A revision of the tariff of Brazil he thought probable after the close of the war. He characterized the existing tariff as "inordinately high," but stated that the tariff had been carefully investigated recently and changes were quite probable.

TILTON SEMINARY REUNION

The twenty-sixth annual reunion and dinner of the Boston Tilton (N. H.) Seminary Alumni will be held at the Copple Square Hotel, Friday evening, March 30. Among the guests of the evening will be C. H. Adams, Mayor of Melrose; Henry G. Wells, president of the Massachusetts Senate; James O. Lyford, chairman of the New Hampshire Bank Commissioners and former naval officer of the port of Boston. President George L. Plympton of the seminary and the field agent, the Rev. Jesse M. Durrell, will be present.

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GOVERNOR TO RESIGN SOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Hiram W. Johnson has announced his resignation from the governorship of California, to take effect March 15, in order that he may take his seat in the United States Senate at the special session of Congress. While he is a Progressive Republican Senator. Mr. Johnson's political history and known opinions warrant the assumption that he will support President Wilson in his foreign policy and many of the domestic policies.

ALPHA TAU OMEGA OF TECH

The annual initiate dinner of the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was held at Young's Hotel last night. Sidney Marlin was toastmaster and the speakers included W. C. Farr, Alexander Macomber, E. F. Griesemer, P. D. Horgan and G. Y. Cannon. Dinner was arranged by Secretary A. G. Smith.

NORTHFIELD CONFERENCE

Oper to all New England colleges and many of the leading schools the annual Northfield student religious conference will be held this year from June 19 to 29, inclusive. Robert T. Bushnell '19 of Andover has been appointed chairman of the Harvard Northfield conference committee, and will be in charge of the Harvard contingent.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

SECURITIES

PRICE TREND IS ERRATIC

Fluctuations of New York Stock Market Very Irregular, Although Trading Is Not Large in Volume—Boston Uneven

New York stocks continued yesterday afternoon's slump at the opening today and then prices rallied fairly substantially, although net losses continued to be shown in many cases.

Some of the railroad issues, whose properties would be affected by the threatened strike of employees set for Saturday, were particularly weak. New York Central dropped 1 1/2 points, Chesapeake & Ohio 1 1/2, Reading one point, and Union Pacific at one time was down 1 1/2 points. Steel common sold off a large fraction. Gulf States Steel went off two points, Crucible Steel one point, and Republic Iron & Steel one point, with a rally in the last named to near where it closed yesterday afternoon.

International Paper common was weak. International Mercantile Marine issues were comparatively firm.

The early Boston stock market also was heavy, with a tendency to recover. Both lists held up fairly well late in the first half hour.

Whether it was the revival of peace talk or not, stocks sold off soon after the early trading, but toward midday recovered a good part of their losses. Utah Copper was off 1/2 at the opening at 109 1/2, and at midday was selling at yesterday's closing price. United States Steel opened off 3/4 at 110 1/2, recovered to 109 1/2, and then recovered a point. Texas Company opened off 1/2 at 22 1/2, dropped to 22, and came back to the opening price. International Paper opened down 1/2 at 40 1/2, and then advanced more than 2 points. Central Leather was off 1/2 at the opening at 90 1/2, and after improving to 90 3/4, declined more than 2 points. Ohio Cities Gas opened down 3/4 at 10 1/2, and recovered a point before midday.

The rails continued depressed, although recovering from their early low prices somewhat. Reading was off 3/4 at the opening at 94 1/2. It advanced to 94 3/4, and dropped more than a point, rallying above the opening price before midday. Union Pacific opened off 3/4 at 135 1/2, dropped to 134 1/2, and then advanced a point. New York Central opened off 1 1/2 at 91 1/2, recovered to 94, and recovered a good fraction.

On the local exchange United Fruit opened off 1/2 at 14 1/2, improved to 14 3/4, and declined 2 points during the first half of the session. New Haven opened off a point at 43 1/2, and recovered a good fraction farther. The time locally was heavy.

There was little activity in the early afternoon trading. Prices held up well with some improvement here and there before the beginning of the last hour. The Boston market continued very quiet and without much feature.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Yr
Highest grade rails	94.26	94.26	94.26	94.26	94.26	94.26	94.26	94.26
Second grade rails	90.18	90.18	90.18	90.18	90.18	90.18	90.18	90.18
Public utility bonds	95.12	95.12	95.12	95.12	95.12	95.12	95.12	95.12
Industrial bonds	97.66	97.66	97.66	97.66	97.66	97.66	97.66	97.66
Combined average	94.30	94.30	94.30	94.30	94.30	94.30	94.30	94.30

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

Leading stocks on the Philadelphia Exchange today are quoted as follows: Crump Ship 89, Elec Stor Bat 66, General Asphalt com 2 1/2, Lehigh Nav 8 1/2, Lehigh Val Trn 28, Lehigh Val Trn 40 1/2, Lake Superior 2 1/2, Philadelphia Co 38, Philadelphia Co 41 1/2, Philadelphia Elec 32 1/2, Philadelphia Rap Tr 30 1/2, Philadelphia Tract 79, Union Tract 43 1/2, United Gas Imp 88.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1917	1916
Exchanges	\$10,998,263	\$39,400,035
Balance	1,257,411	3,240,308

Local United States sub-treasury credit balance at the Boston Clearing House today \$133,372.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Show or rain late tonight or Wednesday; fresh north to northeast winds.

For Southern New England: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday; probably snow. For Northern New England: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Wednesday snow.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

	8 a. m.	12 noon	5 p. m.	Max	Min
Boston	29.10	31.00	33.00	33	29

IN OTHER CITIES

	8 a. m.	12 noon	5 p. m.	Max	Min
Albany	28.00	30.00	32.00	32	28

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

	8 a. m.	12 noon	5 p. m.	Max	Min
Sun	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber	68	68	68	68
Alaska Gold	8	8	7 1/2	7 1/2
Allis-Chalmers	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Allis-Chalmers	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Am Sugar	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Am Can	44 1/2	45	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am Car Fr	66	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Am H & L	13	13 1/2	13	13 1/2
Am H & L pf	66	67 1/2	66	67 1/2
Am Loco	27 1/2	27 1/2	27	27
Am Loco pf	70	70 1/2	70	70 1/2
Am Loco pf	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am Loco pf	70 1/2	70 1/2	70	70 1/2
Am Loco pf	104	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Am Loco pf	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Am Loco pf	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am Loco pf	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Am Loco pf	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Am Loco pf	127 1/2	127 1/2	127	127
Am Loco pf	48	48	48	48
Am Loco pf	50	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am Loco pf	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am Loco pf	50	50 1/2	50	50 1/2
Am Loco pf	36 1/2	37	36 1/2	37
Am Loco pf	68	68	66	66
Anacosta	83 1/2	84 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Atchafalpa	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	115	115	115	115
Atchafalpa pf	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Bald Loco	52	52 1/2	52	52 1/2
Balt & Ohio	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Barrett Co	115 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Barrett Co pf	116	116	115	115
Batoplas	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Beth Steel	140	140	140	140
Beth Steel B	113	113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
BFGoodrich	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Burns Bros	118	118	117 1/2	117 1/2
Butte & Sup	47	47 1/2	47	47
Cal Petrol	23 1/2	24	23 1/2	24
Cal Petrol pf	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Can Pacific	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
Can Pacific pf	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Cerro de Pasco	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Ches & Ohio	58	58	57 1/2	57 1/2
CM&St Paul	61	61	60 1/2	60 1/2
CM&St Paul pf	119	119	119	119
Chil & West	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
C&G West pf	33 1/2	33 1/2	33	33
Chil & West pf	114	114	113 1/2	113 1/2
Chile Cop	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
ChinoCop	58 1/2	59	58 1/2	58 1/2
CCC & St L	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Col Fuel	47	47	46 1/2	46 1/2
Col Gas	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Col Gas & El	44	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Col So pf	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Col So pf	42	42	42	42
Con Can	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Corn Prod	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Corn Prod pf	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Cruc Steel	65	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Cuban CSug	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Cuban CSug pf	91	91	91	91
Denver pf	30	30	30	30
Det Edison	40	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
Dome Min	19	19	19	19
Driggs-Seas	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Erie	6	6 1/2	6	6 1/2
Erie & St P	39 1/2	39 1/2	39	39
Gen Motors	43	43	42 1/2	42 1/2
Gen Motors B	35	35	35	35
Gt Nor Ore	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Gt Nor pf	113	113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Green Can	44	44	44	44
Gulf States	123	123 1/2	123	123 1/2
Gulf Sta 1 pf	107	107	107	107
Hartman Corp	70	70	70	70
Homestake	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Ill Central	101	101	101	101
Inspiration	59 1/2	60	58 1/2	58 1/2
Int Con Cor	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Int Cor pf	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Int Ag Corp	45	45	45	45
Int Mer Mar	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int Mer Mar pf	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Int Nickel	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Int Nickel pf	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Kan City So	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Kan C So pf	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Kelley Tires	60 1/2	61	60 1/2	60 1/2
Kenne Cop	45	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Lack Steel	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Lee R & T Cl	22	22	22	22
Lehigh Val	68	68	66 1/2	66 1/2
Mackay pf	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Max Motor	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Max Petrol	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
Miami	41	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
M & K T	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
M & St L New	22	22	22	22
Mo Pac pf	29	29 1/2	29	29 1/2
Nat Enamel	34	34	33 1/2	33 1/2
Nat Lead	56	56	55	55
Nevada Con	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
NY A Brake	145	145	145	145
NY Central	94 1/2	95	94 1/2	94 1/2
NYC&St Lpf	66	66	66	66
NYN&H	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
N & W pf	85 1/2	85 1/2	85	85
North Pac	103	103 1/2	103	103 1/2
O Cities Gas	106	106	106	106
Ohio Fuel	51	51 1/2	51	51 1/2
Ont Silver	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
O & W	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Pacific Mail	23	23	23	23
Penna	57 1/2	58	57 1/2	57 1/2
Peoples Gas	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Pero Mar pf	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Pere M pf	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Phila Co	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Pitts Coal	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Pitts Steel pf	101	101	101	101
Pressed St	79	79 1/2	79	79 1/2
Ray Con	29 1/2	29	28 1/2	28 1/2
Reading	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Rdg St pf	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON.—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Seaboard A.P.L.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32	32
S-Roebeck	229	229	229	229
Shatt Arl.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Slones Shef.	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
So Pacific.	93 3/4	93 3/4	93 1/2	13 3/4
So Ry.	27	27 1/2	27	27 1/2
So Ry pf.	58	58	58	58
StL & S.F.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	20
StL & S.F. pf.	36	36	36	36
Studebaker	101 1/2	103	100 1/2	102
Texas Co.	226	287	224	227
Texas Pac.	15	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
T & W S Forg.	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 1/2	44 3/4
Underwood	108	108	108	108
Union Pac.	135 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2
Union Pac pf.	81 1/2	81	81	81
Un Alloy Steel	46	46	45 1/2	45 1/2
United Fruit.	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
UnRys-SF.	8	8	8	8
USCI 1 Ppf.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
US Rubber.	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
US Rub pf.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
US S & R.	62 1/2	63	62 1/2	62 1/2
US Steel.	110 1/2	111 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
US Steel pf.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Utah Copper.	109 1/2	111 1/2	109 1/2	111 1/2
Utah C.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
V-C Chem.	40	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
V I C & C.	59	59	59	59
Wabash	12	12	11 1/2	12
Wabash pf A.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48	48 1/2
Wabash pf B.	25	25	25	25
Wells Fargo.	100	100	100	100
West Union.	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Westinghouse	50 1/2	51	50 1/2	51
White Motor.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50	50
Willys-Over.	35	35 1/2	35	35 1/2
Wilson Co.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Wor P & P B.	53	53	53	53

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

MONTANA POWER COMPANY SHOWS MUCH PROGRESS

Annual Report Just Issued Best in History, Both Gross and Net Earnings Increasing Enormously Over Previous Year

Montana Power Company earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, were as follows:

	1916	1915
Gross earnings	\$6,244,905	\$4,359,408
Operating expenses	1,491,623	1,191,904
Net earnings	4,753,282	3,167,504
Dividend	1,319,725	1,185,162
Surplus	3,433,557	1,982,342
Retained earnings	250,000	300,000
Total	3,683,557	2,282,342
Profit per share	\$7.75	\$6.75
Dividend per share	\$2.63	\$2.25
Surplus per share	\$5.12	\$4.50

*Equal to 8.17 per cent earned on common stock, compared with 7.72 per cent on \$25,000,000 the previous year.

Consolidated balance sheet as of Dec. 31 follows:

	1916	1915
Property	\$87,981,609	\$81,674,130
Materials and supplies	37,412	279,419
Accounts receivable	799,296	621,756
Prepaid expenses	299,952	1,770,470
Deferred charges	31,963	96,256
Other assets	2,517,098	2,642,011
Total	\$92,039,770	\$90,084,148
Liabilities		
Preferred stock	9,671,800	9,671,800
Common stock	24,007,500	26,907,500
Stock in voting trust	20,000,000	22,500,000
Paid-up debts	27,538,000	27,764,000
Accounts payable	425,000	150,000
Accrued interest	442,496	646,858
Dividends payable	514,029	521,292
Reserves	1,178,262	826,361
Profit and loss surplus	2,399,352	1,096,240
Total	\$92,039,770	\$90,084,148

In the Montana Power annual report President John D. Ryan says: "Nineteen hundred and sixteen has been the most successful year in the history of the company, the earnings having grown steadily, resulting in increases over the year 1915 of 44.37 per cent in gross and 51.71 per cent in net."

These gains are due to the marked growth of the general business of the company, including new business derived from extensions of service to several towns not heretofore served by our system and to earnings from the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway contracts and sale of power to the new electrolytic zinc reduction plant of the Anaconda Company. There was an increase in operating expenses during year due to putting into operation of new plants at Great Falls and Thompson Falls, together with new transmission lines, an extension of service. Ratio of operating cost to gross earnings, however, was decreased, being 24 per cent, compared with 27 per cent for the previous year.

There was an increase of more than 4000 customers during the year, there being 36,259 on company's books at end of 1916.

There was appropriated to depreciation reserve \$350,000, making total of \$1,200,000 credited to reserve, against which there have been charged items to cover obsolescence and depreciation of equipment, leaving balance of \$1,124,137 at close of year.

Approximately \$3,400,000 was expended during 1916 in new construction, transmission lines, additions and betterments.

The general increase in all branches of the business has been very satisfactory. Mining and smelting industries throughout the State have been very active, and substantial additions to equipment of many properties have been made, most important of which is new electrolytic zinc plant of the Anaconda, at Great Falls, requiring 30,000 kilowatts for its operation. Outlook for 1917 indicates a continued increase in earnings. In addition to a considerable amount of business now assured many inquiries for power are being made and substantial increase may be expected from projects now under consideration. Income from full electrical operations of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul will considerably increase earnings during coming year.

MEXICAN EAGLE OIL STATEMENT

The Mexican Eagle Oil Company, Ltd., of London reports for the year ended June 30, 1916, compared with the previous year, figures in Mexican gold:

	1916	1915
Profit on trading	\$18,082,411	\$11,218,500
Depn reserves and int	7,812,785	5,264,123
Net profit	10,269,626	5,954,377
Prev surplus	4,822,227	4,168,419
Total	15,091,853	10,122,796
Transfers to legal res and subord accts.	1,483,432	1,297,565
Dividends	4,000,000	4,000,000
Balance	9,608,421	4,822,229
Approp for final div of 16 per cent on pref and ordinary capital, making 32 per cent for year	4,000,000	
Final surplus	5,627,441	4,822,229

RAILWAY SIGNALS EARNINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—General Railway Signal Company reports for year ended Dec. 31, 1916: Surplus after bond interest, taxes, depreciation, etc., was \$247,954, compared with a deficit of \$103,512 in 1915, and equal to 4.26 per cent on common stock after payment of preferred dividends.

TIDEWATER'S STOCK INCREASE

TRENTON, N. J.—The Tidewater Oil Company has certified that it has increased its capital stock from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

NEW HAVEN ROAD OPERATING COST SHOWS DECLINE

This Item Consumes Less Than Half the Gain in Gross Earnings in the Month of January

In comparison with a number of other large systems that have reported, New Haven road's January results were relatively favorable. Increased operating expenses consumed less than half the gain in gross earnings.

Operating revenues increased \$708,455, or 11.80 per cent, and operating expenses increased \$367,871, or 8.47 per cent. Total operating expenses took only 70.18 per cent of operating revenues as compared with 72.33 per cent last year. There was a small decrease in maintenance, but this is accounted for by the fact that \$150,000 of the maintenance reserve carried over from last year was used. There is still a balance in the maintenance reserve of \$750,289, which will be used within the next few months.

It was natural to expect an increase in transportation expenses, which required 42.48 per cent of gross compared with 41.33 per cent a year ago. The increase was largely in station, yard and engine service due to increased wages and higher fuel costs. Fuel for train and yard locomotives cost \$128,913 more than last year.

New Haven's January payroll was \$270,280, taxing 40 per cent of total operating revenues, compared with about 38 per cent last year. It is interesting to note that nearly a third of the increase in gross earnings since 1914 has gone for higher wages. The January increase in wages since 1914 is \$577,942, compared with an increase in gross earnings of \$1,844,887.

The New Haven is now showing gratifying improvement in its hire of equipment situation. This item decreased \$111,665 in January, compared with last year. Its debit for the month was \$102,862.

It is evident, however, that the congestion situation is still serious. On Feb. 24 there were 5552 freight cars awaiting unloading, or 22.4 per cent of all cars on the road. There were also 3866 cars awaiting loading, making a total of 13,418 cars awaiting loading or unloading. There were also 18,160 cars waiting to be moved into terminals.

New Haven's gross earnings per freight train mile were \$5.24 in January, or 65 cents more than a year ago. Net operating revenue per train of \$1.05 was 17 cents more than in 1916.

Because of slow delivery of all kinds of materials, New Haven is carrying unusually large supplies on hand to take care of its construction work and its fuel requirements. The total amount invested in materials and supplies Jan. 31 was \$8,538,801, an increase of \$2,569,884, compared with a year ago, of which \$874,667 is in fuel. About 30 per cent of the increase is for the increase in prices.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, March 13

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Allenston, Pa.—O. N. Clause of Clause Bros. & Co., U. S. S. Ashville, N. C.—J. and S. I. Blomberg, U. S.

Baltimore—David and E. R. Myers; U. S. Baltimore—S. C. Adler and E. Cohen of Cohen, Adler & Co.; Essex.

Baltimore, Md.—S. J. Brown; U. S. Chicago—E. Holland of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley-Plaza.

Chicago—J. J. Brody of Hillman's; Essex.

Chicago—S. N. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Thorndike.

Chicago—W. Weinste; U. S. Cincinnati—Aug. Levy of Charles Meiss Shoe Co.; Essex.

Kansas City—T. C. Elliott of Elliott Kendall Shoe Co.; Adams.

Kentville, Tenn.—Mr. Henniker of Henniker, Doorley & Co.; Brun.

Lynchburg, Va.—J. W. Craddock and I. M. Terry of Craddock, Terry & Co.; Brun.

Macon, Ga.—L. I. Waxelbaum of E. A. Waxelbaum & Bro.; Lenox.

Minneapolis—E. A. Rosenquist; U. S. New York—B. B. Newbauer; U. S. New York—J. J. Connelley of National Clink & Suit House; Essex.

New York—Max Cohen; U. S. Philadelphia—A. Davidson; U. S. Philadelphia—N. Y. R. McDougall of E. G. Moore & Co.; Adams.

Porto Rico—M. Covas of Homar, Colan & Co.; U. S.

Reading, Pa.—J. B. Knorr of Knorr & Brun.

Roanoke, Va.—W. Lee Brand of Brand Shoe Co., Inc.; B. A. Club.

San Francisco—J. Gardner; U. S. Scranton, Pa.—D. J. Jones and A. Cameron of Clarke Bros.; U. S. St. Louis—J. J. Sensenbrenner of C. E. Litz; Essex.

St. Louis—W. H. Dittman of G. H. Dittman Shoe Co.; Essex.

There is some sentiment that ladies' fabric footwear has reached the top of its popularity, but that is as fallacious as other rumors, which a quiet spell always conceals. Furthermore, the same causes which brought fabric shoes to the front today. Kid and other light leathers suitable for ladies' goods have as predicted felt the loss of trade resulting from this large use of fabrics, but even with that and a strict embargo prejudicial to exporters, these light leathers are still far from the possibilities demanded by distributing shoe merchants. To illustrate: Kid prices three years ago had a quick trading range from 12 to 22 cents, and last week's quotations ran from 40 to 80 cents. It, therefore, may be seen that the difference is of some importance. At least it is a long way from former conditions.

Considering that these prices are being against a three months of reduced activity, the change to the quickening of trade may be easily discerned.

Although the big packers are without doubt, entitled to be classed among the leaders in the commercial world, they are showing obstinacy hardly expected of them in times such as the present.

With sales of hides so small that prices obtained mean practically nothing to the larger buyers, an accumulation still growing and of a quality which is becoming less attractive as warmer weather becomes nearer, the packers refuse the slightest concessions to the smaller tanners. Heavy operators, however, may receive concessions.

BOSTON FOREIGN TRADE

Figures of Boston foreign trade in week ended March 10, and since Jan. 1, compare:

	1917	1916
Imports	\$4,557,692	\$3,350,674
Exports	5,285,128	1,047,811
Imports since Jan. 1	60,491,645	57,389,932
Exports since Jan. 1	54,105,882	13,689,489

TAYLOR-WHARTON STEEL CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Taylor Wharton Iron & Steel Company reports for year ended Dec. 31, 1916, net after depreciation \$359,347; bond interest \$147,500; preferred dividends, \$132,669; surplus, \$79,205. Unfilled orders amounted to \$1,256,375.

FEW BUYERS IN THE LOCAL SHOE MARKET

Belief That Trend of Prices Is to Be Downward Apparently Holds Off Purchasers, Although Few Signs Point to This

The past week has brought no material change in the local shoe market. Considerable stress was put upon the expected return of buyers from both the South and West, but they are more conspicuous by their absence than otherwise. There is no denying that the buying section of the trade entertains the belief of a downward trend of prices. Although this seems from a buyer's viewpoint nothing more than what present conditions warrant, local merchants are unable to meet the situation with stock markets weak only because of a light demand. If times were normal, the situation might be different.

At no time in the history of the shoe trade has business met such trying conditions. Buyers are too busy with back orders to allow any lull in the daily demand. There is little doubt but that prices in lightweight upper leather have receded from some of the high marks which were obtained during the rush for leather in 1916, but even so they are still too high for common footwear.

The production of canvas shoes, also boots cut from the finer fabrics, has been so large that they have proved a menace to the glazed kid business and one which tanners must hereafter consider because there is not the least doubt but that the warehouse accumulations would not be so apparent as they are today were kid prices more in accord with the true condition of raw stock and its attending expenses and risks of importation. Tanners, however, have a good foreign trade ready to buy when the present restrictions are modified to a degree which will allow a resumption of exporting.

Shoe factories are for the most part busy on back orders, which are gradually being filled, and inasmuch as buying of fall goods is backward, there may be some roadwork required, especially if the buyers are inclined toward procrastination.

Manufacturers of men's shoes report plenty to do for several weeks. The jobbing trade is ordering small lots of fine dress shoes with unusual frequency, high prices being the prime cause of this feature. The medium grades are ordered with more freedom and some of the manufacturers are rather conservative regarding shipping dates. Prices are strong the late dullness in the leather market having no visible effect, for, in fact, shoe stock might drop in value a fair amount and then not reach the basis upon which these shoes were figured.

Men's side leather shoes are well sold up, so manufacturers are not dependent upon the present or immediate future as to what the buyers may do. There is some inquiry regarding the situation, but any apprehension of a shrinkage in prices is groundless. Merchants in close touch with the business, and also those in kindred industries, lean toward a strong market.

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NEW YORK STATE TO ISSUE BONDS

ALBANY, N. Y.—Bids will be opened April 5 at State Comptroller's Office for \$25,000,000 50-year 4 per cent State gold bonds, of which \$10,000,000 will be canal improvement bonds, \$10,000,000 highway bonds and \$5,000,000 for the Palisades Interstate and Forest Preserve parks, respectively. Canal bonds are dated Jan. 1, 1917, and highway and park bonds March 1.

Bids will include accrued interest, but will not be accepted for less than par. Comptroller may not only allot to successful bidder any or all bonds issued, but may reject any bids not advantageous to the State. These bonds are exempt from all taxation, are legal investments for trust funds and will be issued in coupon or registered form.

INSURANCE OF WAR RISK TYPE HOLDS STEADY

General Rates Are Unchanged in More Than a Week — Gold Shipments Are Unpopular

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There has been no change in general rates on marine war risk for more than a week. In special cases, rates below general rates have been quoted. Transatlantic rates are 1½ per cent to 10 per cent, and Mediterranean rates 10 per cent to 12 per cent. Some underwriters quote higher on Mediterranean risks where the ship has a low speed.

A rumor gained currency that big quantities of gold were being shipped to Spain and South America for German account and that British authorities had notified British underwriters to refuse insurance. A New York underwriter said: "I had a big gold line for a South American Government, but could not get any reinsurance in London. Believing it might be refused on account of doubt of consignee's identity, I gave all particulars to prove there was no German interest involved, but the London market declined to reinsure on gold shipments."

London underwriters complain that confusion has been caused by New York brokers cabling insurance instructions on gold. London accepted the risks, and if the brokers failed to get the business, they canceled the insurance. Consequently, London underwriters could not keep track of their risks. They will quote now only on actual shipments and without possibility of cancellation. Gold shipments involve heavy amounts, and underwriters do not favor carrying so much insurance on a single ship.

Reports of steamers near the war zone approaching vessels and acting mysteriously have been frequent. The Suruga arrived Friday, and told of being circled several times by a gray steamer. No signals were exchanged to identify the inspecting ship, and it was feared it was a raider. Other ships have reported gray steamers acting in this manner, and the conclusion is that they must be Allies' patrol boats.

BRITAIN TO TAKE CANADA'S WHEAT

OTTAWA, Ont.—The British Government is prepared to take the whole of 1917 Canadian wheat crop. Official statement is yet to be issued, but an offer has been made and forwarded to Canadian Council of Agriculture, which is representative of all farmers' associations in Ontario and through the prairie provinces.

It is understood a rate will be agreed upon, slightly under prevailing prices, the Canadian Government giving every cooperation in facilitating movement to seaboard. Representatives of western Canada grain growers' associations were in Ottawa last week in secret conference with Federal authorities.

GORHAM CO. TO INCREASE CAPITAL

Gorham Manufacturing Company is to increase its capital stock from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000, by issuing 10,000 additional shares of 5 per cent cumulative preferred series "A" stock, but without voting power. The Silver-Smiths Company, holding concern for the Gorham and several other silver manufacturing corporations, owns all 3,000,000 Gorham common stock, which gives Silver-Smiths a three-fifths vote, present preferred being \$2,000,000.

	March 10	March 3
National Union	15.72	15.82
Fourth-Atlantic	15.72	15.96
Merchants	15.23	15.40
Second	15.23	15.40
Sail Shawmut	15.23	15.40
Webster & Atlas	15.23	15.40
Boylston	15.23	15.40
First	15.23	15.40
Nat Security	15.23	15.40
Commercial	15.23	15.40
Old Colony Trust	15.23	15.40
Aggregate	15.23	15.40

Five of the 11 banks are stronger than the previous week in legal reserve and three in actual reserve. No bank is below the legal reserve requirement of 15 per cent, compared with one below in the week before. Average aggregate legal reserve is 34 per cent lower than last week's actual reserve 1.56 per cent lower.

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DIVIDENDS

The Arizona United Mining Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable April 1.

State Street Trust Company of Boston declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 2 to stock of record March 23.

The Lone Star Gas Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent and an extra dividend of ½ per cent.

Lawton Mills declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent upon common stock, payable March 31, 1917, to stock of record March 13.

Amoskeag Manufacturing Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on common, payable April 2 to stock of record March 13.

Manhattan Shirt Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on preferred stock, payable April 2, to stock of record March 23.

The directors of the United Fruit Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable April 14 to stock of record March 24.

The Utah Power & Light Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 16.

Directors of the Anasco Company have declared usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable April 2. Books close March 18 and reopen April 2.

The American Public Service Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 15.

Kanawha & Michigan Railway Company declared a dividend of 1½ per cent, payable March 31 to stock of record March 27. This is the same amount as was declared three months ago.

Rutland Railroad Company declared a dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable April 16 to stock of record March 29. The last dividend on the issue was 1½ per cent on Jan. 15, 1918.

E. W. Bliss Company has declared an extra dividend of 11½ per cent on common stock in addition to regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on common and 2 per cent on preferred, all payable April 2.

The International Traction Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on its first preferred stock and of 1 per cent each on its preferred and common stocks, payable March 31 to holders of record March 20.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Cambridge (Mass.) Realty Company, held March 5, 1917, the eighth regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent was declared on all stock of record March 20, payable April 2, 1917.

Directors of Burns Brothers of New York approved plan for stock dividend of 25 per cent to owners of common stock. Cash dividends of 1½ per cent and an extra stock dividend of 1 per cent were declared on junior issue. Increase from \$7,500,000 to \$12,000,000 in common stock was authorized, part of which will be issued to retire outstanding preferred.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Canada's yield of 61,229,000 bushels of potatoes in 1916 was more than 1,300,000 bushels smaller than crop of 1915, but 1916 exports were valued at \$1,424,519, compared with \$508,302 in 1915.

Notwithstanding submarine blockade, exports from New York for February were only \$1,470,805 less than for February, 1916. Total was \$223,464,135, compared with \$224,934,940. Decrease in imports amounted to \$5,249,647.

London special says action of Federal Reserve Board in withdrawing warning to United States banks against foreign securities has produced a highly favorable feeling there and in France. Move is regarded as tantamount to gigantic financial alliance with United States.

COTTON USE FIGURES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. A. Taylor, of the National Ginners Association, has issued a report placing the consumption of cotton by domestic mills in February at 528,000 bales, compared with 540,000 bales in the corresponding month last year. The report says that the weather has improved except that about 30 per cent of Texas is still dry. Farmers in the eastern belt should be busy.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	105.00	107.00
Buckeye Pipe Line	102.00	105.00
Indiana Pipe Line	101.00	103.00
Ohio Oil	288.00	292.00
Pacific Oil & Gas	600.00	610.00
South Penn Oil	323.00	328.00
Standard Oil, California	298.00	303.00
Indiana	865.00	875.00
Kentucky	720.00	740.00
New Jersey	688.00	692.00
New York	303.00	308.00
Union Tank Line	84.00	86.00
Illinois Oil	235.00	238.00
Prairie Pipe	330.00	335.00

*Ex-dividend.

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCT IN BIG DEMAND

Unfilled Orders Show Continued Good Business — Corporation Establishes New Record

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The February gain of 102,643 tons in unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation reflects continued good demand for steel products.

Shipments of steel fell off about 20 per cent last month, due to congested traffic conditions, but the fact that the corporation can report a monthly gain in spite of congested order books, and necessity of turning down hundreds of thousands of tons of new business monthly, is remarkable.

Although the increase in unfilled tonnage was small, it enabled the corporation to establish a new record of 115,768,697 tons, which compares with previous record of 115,472,386 tons on Nov. 30, 1916.

United States Steel has almost a year's business on its books, and is selling hundreds of thousands of tons for delivery in 1918. In view of congested condition of its order books it is evident that a great deal of discrimination must be used in taking on new business for delivery in the current year.

Gross value of unfilled orders on the books must be in excess of \$1,000,000,000. Net profit represented in the tonnage remaining to be filled ranges from \$300,000,000 and \$400,000,000.

It is evident that certain steel manufacturers have good evidence for their claims that by the close of this year the United States Steel Corporation since organization will have put back into the company in working capital, new construction, etc., a total approximating \$1,000,000,000.

HAWAIIAN CROP OUTLOOK BRIGHT

HONOLULU, Hawaii — Good prospects for this year's sugar crop and next are set forth in the report of Manager Ernest Cropp in his annual report to the stockholders of the Koloa Sugar Company. The 1917 crop is estimated to exceed the 1916 by more than 1500 tons and the cane fields for the 1918 crops are in fairly good condition, the plant cane looking well but some of the ratoon fields being a little

In 1916 the crop was seriously affected from the fact that the drought of the spring and early summer left the big reservoir of the company dry for five months. In consequence, both quantity and quality of crop was affected and the production fell 1500 tons below 1915. This year the crop is estimated to equal that of two years ago.

Despite adverse conditions for the 1916

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

NEW ENGLAND

Hotel Puritan
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BOSTON

Near Massachusetts Ave. Subway Station, which is a short walk from shops and theatres.

Globe trotters call the Puritan one of the most homelike hotels in the world. Single rooms with bathroom from \$3, double from \$4. Siting room, two double bedrooms and bathroom for two or more persons \$9 to \$15. All your inquiries gladly answered.

C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

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NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL HOTEL
All Charges Most Moderate

TARIFF

Single Room with Bath - \$3 per day and upwards
Double Room with bath - \$5 per day and upwards

EDWARD C. FOGG, Managing Director

M. CLEMENCEAU
ON PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—M. Clemenceau, after reviewing and commenting on the various replies made by the neutral countries to Mr. Wilson's message, moralizes thus: "With its procession of material interests the world would be a poor place without that halo of high moral ideas, not totally imaginary, from which spring for us demands which it behooves us to obey. It is now a little over four centuries since immense avenues of civilization opened for the old European societies torn by conflict and crying for an idealist 'renaissance,' opposed, in the hotbed of the human heart, by deep-rooted traditions of violence. At that time a glorious discoverer landed on the shore of a new world. A great Spanish lady, witnessing the return of the traveler, accompanied by a couple of Indians, wrote to that Isabella of Este, whose wonderful portrait painted by Leonardo is to be seen in the Louvre, that a man named Columbus, who had been on the other side of the ocean to seek for land, had seen an island, rather bigger than Corsica, where neither the Arctic nor the Antarctic poles were visible, and though it is somewhat difficult to fathom the meaning of the remark written to the Duchess of Mantua from Spain, it is not the less true that between the old world and the new horizons were bound to change."

"The Roman Catholic conquistadors, the Huguenots of La Rochelle and the Pilgrim Fathers of Plymouth Rock were preparing for their long journey. New societies have sprung from a history of storm and stress, and now from the most prosperous and the most powerful community of America the voice of a leader of men is heard, in the anguish of the most terrible catastrophe with which Europe was ever threatened, unholing that justice which alone can secure peace for the civilized world. This is seen the bond of that sacred idealism, carried as the most precious treasure to the American continent by men of faith, for the victory of the cause of liberty. Mr. Wilson has, whether he knows it or not, suddenly obeyed the highest traditions of the great men of old, when he said, 'There is such a thing as human right.' The words will bear fruit, simply because there is such a thing as human conscience. As to what the fruits will be or when they will appear is still a matter of conjecture."

FRANCHISE REFORM
DEMANDED IN PRUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—Professor Meinecke, the eminent German historian, who is usually welcomed as a contributor by the Conservative press, has given much satisfaction in German Radical and Social circles by an article demanding the immediate reform of the Prussian franchise which he has written for the *Annalen für Sozialpolitik und Gesetzgebung*.

Matters press, he wrote, for heroic decisions in all directions in order that new sources of power may be opened up. The Polish State has been established, and the arguments that there were no people against it were not lightly overlooked, but subordinated to the best of the hour. Work in the factories has been made a point of honor and compulsory for all men at home capable of work, and the possibility of the resultant economic upheaval was not shunned. In both cases traditions that had become useless were broken with, and the leap into the unknown was dared. Shall we not also risk that lead that has long since been considered, and repeatedly announced as imminent. The moment has now come to embark upon the re-direction of our internal policy by the reform of the Prussian franchise, and therewith not only to fulfill one of the main wishes of our working classes, but also to knit a stronger bond round them and the National State.

It is only necessary to ask oneself, Professor Meinecke continued, how matters would have gone had we had the three-class franchise in the Empire instead of the present suffrage. All the causes of friction that already existed would have been magnified and embittered; the Empire would not have grown together, but asunder. In no circumstances is it permissible to retain institutions which must

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embitter a large section of the population. If they were necessary so long as those they affected did not feel themselves to be citizens of the National State in the full sense of the phrase, they must now be swept away as quickly as possible. . . . We shall not be able to look our Social Democratic compatriots in the face in the future if we continue to deny them political equality in Prussian State life after they have vied with all other sections of the Nation in making heroic efforts.

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SALE TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIAN WOOL

Details of Scheme Outlined by W. M. Hughes—Small Growers' Representation

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Vic.—In the Australian House of Representatives recently, Mr. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, made a statement regarding the details of the sale of the Commonwealth wool clip to the Imperial Government, when he outlined the position and explained the details of the scheme. Mr. Hughes said that provision had been made for the small grower to be represented on all State boards, and where there were large growers on these boards at present, one or more had been requested to retire to make room for the small growers' representatives. There was no necessity for representation on the central board, however.

With regard to prices and how they would be fixed, the wools for this clip had been divided into no fewer than 311 classes, ranging in price from 48d. to as low as 10d. The Prime Minister then read a statement describing the details of the scheme. The Imperial Government was the purchaser; the Commonwealth Government was the agent for the Imperial Government. Wool appraisers were attached to the wool-selling houses, to watch the interests of the growers and as representing the Commonwealth Government. The flat price of 15½d. per pound of greasy wool having been fixed for the Australian clip, the duties of the appraisers were to determine the true value according to percentage, of clean, scoured wool present, together with spinning qualities, length, and condition of staple, and the many other characteristics which had to be taken into account in arriving at the actual value. The advisory board of wool experts considered it absolutely necessary to classify the clip into over 300 standards, so as to arrive at the true appraisement and to maintain the correct value relative to the flat rate of 15½d., as the average price for the clip. The limits upon which wool would be appraised in the Commonwealth had been cabled to London, so that the basis of valuation of Australian wool, consigned before the purchase of the clip by the Imperial Government, would be identical with that employed in Australia. It was estimated that the balance of the clip purchased by the Imperial Government amounted to 1,000,000 bales, consisting of the superior wool, those already sold or consigned being inferior in quality. The Prime Minister added that experience might make necessary some improvement in the scheme, and if it did, improvements would be made. The Government's intention was to interfere as little as possible with the industry.

Questions were asked as to the date on which the appraisement would begin. The Prime Minister said that it had been proposed that they should start from Jan. 3. He would like to state the position of persons who had been in the habit of shipping wool from other than the principal ports of the various states, and who were now compelled, under this scheme, to ship to the principal ports for appraisement. They were somewhat apprehensive as to the effect of this upon what they would receive for their clip. Without going into details the arrangement arrived at was such that the extra expense, if any, would not be borne by the grower, but would fall upon the pool generally.

The Prime Minister tabled a statement showing the basis of "clean cost" prices in Australia. Merinos are divided into 82 classes, the highest price for which is 48d. per pound, falling according to quality, to 17d. per pound for bulky, coarse, stained places. The other classes are as follows: Merino lambs, 13 types, from 27d. per pound for extra super; Victorian western district, absolutely free, to 12d. per pound, for short carbonizing lambs, "poor and kempy"; Merino locks and crossbreds, 25 types, 22d. and 23d. to 10d. and 12d. per pound; Crossbreds, 6 types, 40d. and 12d. per pound. Crossbred lambs, 28 types, 33d. to 12d. per pound. Carbonizing crossbreds, 9 types, 16d. to 10 d. per pound. Carbonizing crossbred lambs, 9 types, 18d. to 10d. and 11d. per pound. Queensland specialties and similar types, scoured wools, 25 types, 45d. to 15d. and 16d. per pound. Scoured skin wools, merino, 18 types, 42d. to 12d. and 13d. per pound. Scoured skin wools, crossbred, 24 types, 38d. to 16d. per pound. For scoured wools, where the character of the wool is conserved, and the scouring is of a recognized standard, an addition of 1½d. per pound is to be made to the limits for all types of greasy wool.

BELGIAN FREEMASONS' APPEAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Belgian Freemasons who took refuge in Paris at the beginning of the war, organized a temporary lodge called La Belgique at the headquarters of the Grand Orient de France. This lodge has recently issued an appeal to the Freemasons in every part of the world in which the aggression of 1914 on Belgium is recalled and in which the Belgian deportations are described and utterly condemned. After speaking of the terrible occurrences which have marked these deportations, the Belgian Freemasons re-ask that the wonder is that there can still be a single neutral nation in a conflict which must decide the future of all nations.

BAVARIAN FOOD SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH, Germany.—At a recent meeting of the finance committee of the Bavarian Diet the Bavarian Minister of the Interior, Herr von Brettreich, stated that it was not yet possible to determine the exact amount of bread corn available, but it must

nevertheless be assumed that the harvest had been overestimated. The deficiency had been repaired, however, by the barley and oat crops. The situation with regard to the stock of cattle was favorable, and a considerable increase in the meat ration might be looked for in the spring in any case. Milk and eggs were scarce, but the supply might confidently be expected to suffice if restraint and economy were exercised. The admission of visitors to Bavaria, he added, could continue only if the other Federal states made a return for the food supplied to such visitors.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Ronald Amundsen, who has recently returned to Europe from the United States, has gone to Norway to complete his plans for a North Pole expedition which is expected to start next summer. Captain Amundsen is, of course, the distinguished leader of the Norwegian expedition which reached the South Pole on Dec. 16, 1911. A splendid leader and organizer, it was in great measure due to his thoroughness and foresight that the Antarctic expedition was successful. He is the most unassuming and modest of men, and most generous in his recognition of the services rendered by the members of his party on their famous dash for the pole. He is, indeed, more inclined to attribute the success of the enterprise to his comrades than to any merit of his own. Captain Amundsen is a Norwegian, the son of a shipowner, but he was a student in Christiania for some years before he began his studies and went to sea. In 1897-9 he sailed as mate with the Belgian Antarctic expedition. Some years later he planned an expedition and sailed from Christiania in a 60-ton schooner, the Gjoa, for the purpose of making deep-water observations around Greenland and Spitzbergen. The Gjoa made a second voyage, four years later, to discover the magnetic North Pole and the Northwest Passage. Captain Amundsen is well-known in both hemispheres as an author and lecturer.

Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, has been named by Governor McCall as chairman of the subcommittee on food production and conservation which will work under the direction of the State Committee on Public Safety. President Butterfield is one of the most successful administrators in his field of education in the United States, and is much in demand for service by other states, so that, were it not for his loyalty to Massachusetts and to New England, he would long since have listened to calls pleading him a larger salary than he now receives. As the head of this committee, he can utilize the knowledge of an expert, gained by careful study of rural conditions within the Bay State, and by comprehensive study of national needs on the economic side. President Butterfield is a native of Michigan, and got his special education for his profession in the State university and State Agricultural College of Michigan. From 1891 to 1903 he was prominent in the Grange movement in Michigan, and served his time as a teacher in the institutions that had educated him. In 1903 the State of Rhode Island brought him East to administer its College of Agriculture and to teach rural sociology. In 1906 Massachusetts called him to a similar post, and he accepted. He served on President Roosevelt's commission named to study country life; and President Wilson appointed him to serve on the commission sent to Europe to study rural credit. He is a ready and informing speaker, and a fertile and readable writer, and uses his knowledge and his official power to extend far and wide, ideals of living for the countryside that when generally practiced, will add immensely to the material wealth and social profit of the Nation.

Francis J. Kernan of the 28th United States Infantry, recently appointed by President Wilson to be a brigadier-general in the United States Army, is a native of Florida, who was graduated from West Point in 1881, and served with the infantry arm of the service until the opening of the war with Spain. He went to the Philippines as Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of General Arthur MacArthur. He returned to Cuba to serve as Judge Advocate, and then went to the Philippines again. In 1906 he served in Cuba as president of the commission for the adjustment of claims resulting from the overthrow of the Palma Government. In 24 months 16,000 such claims were passed upon. In 1909 he went to the Philippines again to adjust a dispute over lands between military and civilian officials. More recently he has sat in a judicial capacity to adjust losses incurred in Mexico during the Madero revolution. It is easy to see, from this record, that he is a soldier of the juridical type, and of a character that inspires confidence in his decisions.

Stephen Tyng Mather, who is to become director of the United States National Park Service, and thus a subordinate of the Department of the Interior, has been assistant to the Secretary of the Interior since January, 1915. He is a native of San Francisco, though a descendant of the famous Mather family of early colonial Massachusetts and Connecticut. He was graduated from the University of California in 1887, and went into journalism, serving on the staff of the New York Sun for the next six years. Then he entered the active business, and became an official in a boxcar producing company with headquarters in California, the property developed having been an inheritance from his father. Owing to his early association with the Sierra Club, and his intelligent and ardent interest in the national parks of California, he was enlisted by Secretary Lane in the larger work of conserving the interests of the entire park system; and for the last two years he has given himself and his wealth unreservedly to this work, with general supervisory powers. Now he will take hold of it in a more direct and concrete way.

ANDRE TUDESQ'S INTERVIEW WITH SIR DOUGLAS HAIG

British Commander-in-Chief Sees Need for Heavy Guns—Talks of Coming Offensive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The newspaper sensation at the moment of writing is the interview granted to M. André Tudesq, the representative of M. Charles Humbert's paper Le Journal, by Sir Douglas Haig. It is very seldom that the British Commander-in-Chief makes anything but the briefest communications to the press and the departure from his usual habit in favor of a prominent French newspaper is significant at a time when the most important events are expected to develop in the near future. The gist of the interview formed the subject of a cable dispatch to the Christian Science Monitor.

Dating his interview from the "Grand Quartier Général" M. Tudesq says: I have just enjoyed the great honor of being received by Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the two million men which form the five British armies on French soil. An honor indeed, and one that is not often bestowed, as will be realized by all those who know the reserve of this famous General, the immense responsibilities which rest with him. It was in a chateau of the Nord, the usual headquarters of the Marshal, on a bright morning, which already showed signs of coming spring, that the interview took place. Like house, like master. Everything is quiet, dignified and in order. The grounds are extensive and well timbered, the house, of simple outline, stands high from the main entrance, sentinels at the bottom of the flight of steps leading to the hall door, and the innumerable telegraph and telephone wires converging on the roof, alone tell of the presence of the Commander-in-Chief. Tall and dignified, a figure which will well fill its place in history, such is the Marshal. A native high breeding which he derives from his Scottish ancestry, the habit of command, and the serene mastery derived from the knowledge that the responsibility for hundreds of thousands of men lies in his hands, give him every word and gesture an air, one might say, of grandeur.

Sir Douglas Haig speaks French with a surprising fluency. His first question was to ask me whether I had seen his men in the trenches, and then he went on: War is not merely the clash of armies. To carry on a war an immense machinery is required. Our two most serious needs at the present time are railways and artillery. During the last few months we have had to build in the rear of the armies 350 kilometers of railway lines. I sent for the directors of the greatest railway companies in England, and I showed them what had been done and what needed doing. They understood the urgency of what was required of them. Formerly the only important lines were the Paris-Lille and the Paris-Calais. But war has upset the standard of values, and now the small lines, sometimes the most insignificant, become the most important. We have now got all we need in the way of munitions: We can provide our allies with even more than they want. But we must have more guns, more heavy guns particularly. It is not a case of being equal with the enemy, we must surpass him, we must crush him with all the strength at our command.

At this point M. André Tudesq asked Sir Douglas Haig two questions: Is the time for the great offensive approaching and do you believe that you will be successful in piercing the German front? Without the least hesitation the British Commander-in-Chief answered: It does not much matter who begins, French, Germans, or ourselves. It is of no importance. If the enemy begins, whether in the north or in the south, on those salients which seem almost an invitation to him to come on, or on the old battle grounds, wherever it may be, we are ready to receive him. His folly will cost him very dear. We have reserve armies and our cavalry in readiness so that his defeat will turn into a rout and he will not at any time, be in a position to intrude himself, even at a long distance in his rear.

You ask whether we shall break the German front? Without any doubt whatever, we shall do it thoroughly and in many places. The Germans have at the back of their front a very powerful network of railways to provide for their defense. The first attacks of the great offensive may seem at first limited and uncertain; it has been the work of months and months to keep these millions of men in check and it will require a few more months to annihilate them. But we shall strike unrelentingly and terribly, until the total destruction of the German armies has been effected.

And will it be this year? This year will be the decisive one, in the sense that the war will be decided on the battlefield, that is to say that events will take place after which Germany will be recognized as militarily beaten. It may also be that the year of the decisive battle will be that of peace. We certainly all hope it and will do everything in our power to make it so. Make it broadly known that peace can only mean absolute victory. And this victory the strength of our arms will give us.

The Allies, continued Sir Douglas Haig, must not allow themselves to be taken in by German threats. In offering peace she is only seeking to prepare for the next war. If we listened to her perfidious appeals we should see the war begin again in three years' time. Bit by bit, country by country, by bringing division among us, she would once more take up her destructive ambition. It would be against England first, then against France, and then against the other peoples that Germany would reorganise her-

self to strike the blow which has failed this time. The power of Germany must be broken forever in order to insure the peace of the world. The men know that, their instinct and common sense tell them so. I have entire confidence in my troops, said Sir Douglas Haig at the close of the interview. Their morale is above suspicion. We all of us are square jawed on the matter of peace, which means that we intend to fight to the end.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Indiana and Suffrage

CHICAGO HERALD.—Illinois, for three years proud of its position as the pioneer suffrage State east of the Mississippi, must now yield to the gentlemen from Indiana. The Legislature of the neighboring State has given all and more of the franchise than the modicum enjoyed by the women of Illinois. The women of Indiana have the promise of more power possibly because of the nature of their constitution. At any rate, they may vote for the delegates to the new constitutional convention and they may vote upon all amendments, including the ratification of a new constitution. With these privileges they are reasonably sure of full enfranchisement when the basic law is changed. For delegates elected by women's votes are hardly likely to be opposed to woman suffrage. And if they do cherish such prejudices the knowledge that women will have the chance to vote against the constitution will act as a deterrent. Altogether Indiana takes the lead.

Mississippi Control

BOSTON POST.—The President signed the bill providing for the future control of the floods of the Mississippi River, and as he did so he said that it was one of the most useful measures that had come to him for approval. He was right, despite the chorus of "pork" that has gone up from some of the Republican newspapers that find this definition very much easier nowadays than they did when Congressmen of their party were spending millions on projects in no way comparable in value to the country with this one. . . . We have no doubt that violent overflows have cost the country more in property destroyed and relief funds subscribed than many years' interest on the money now appropriated for the ending of the dangerous nuisance. This is a good work. Let us try to get over the antiquated notion that something which makes for the conservation of amounts of property in one section of the country is not of benefit to the whole.

Markets and Production

NEW ORLEANS ITEM.—The food problem in this country is one of domestic production and distribution. Unlike the European nations, excepting Russia, the United States could be cut off from all communication with every other country without its food supplies being appreciably affected. We import less than one-half of 1 per cent of the meat we use; less than one-twentieth of 1 per cent of the butter; less than 2 per cent of the corn, wheat and rice; practically no eggs or potatoes; about 10 per cent of the fish and cheese, and only a very small quantity of milk, in condensed form. Sugar is the only staple food article of which we import more than we produce. Yet there is not the least need for any importation of foodstuffs. In not a single instance is the production of food of any kind in this country more than a fraction of what it could be and would be, if cultivation in this country were as intensive and scientific as it is in the older countries. Even our tremendous production of corn and wheat could be doubled and trebled if intensive scientific methods were generally employed in agriculture.

The Merit System

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER.—Proponents of the merit system of appointment in the civil service rejoice that Postmaster-General Burleson will make the appointment of postmasters the first, second and third classes competitive after April 1. There is corresponding depression among the politicians, who are thus deprived of the most important and numerous appointments in their control. The fact that the progressive step should have been taken long ago makes it all the more welcome now that it has come among those for many years to end the pernicious practice of bestowing Federal appointments for partisan activity. It has been urged by the politicians that the higher offices demanded such superior qualifications that no academic test, however practical and pertinent to the duties of the office, could get the right man. Having depicted the eminent qualifications necessary, they have in many instances procured the nomination of men who had no qualifications of any ascertainable kind, except that of unwavering fidelity to a feudal system that levied tribute on officeholders. To many Congressmen the maintenance of a political machine in running order is the paramount interest. But to patriots the question of efficiency and economy in the public service comes first of all.

BANDS OF MERCY FORMED

During February 587 new bands of mercy were formed throughout the United States according to the monthly report of the Massachusetts branch of the S. P. C. A., issued today. One hundred eighty-four were in schools of Massachusetts; 183 in schools of Rhode Island; 78 in schools of Virginia; 53 in schools of South Carolina; 34 in schools of Texas; 11 in Maryland; 10 in Alabama; six each in Pennsylvania and Louisiana; four in the British West Indies; three in Ohio; two each in New York, North Carolina, Minnesota and Washington; and one each in Vermont, Mississippi, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Idaho and Canada. The total number of bands of mercy to date are 106,060.

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PLOT BARED TO SHIP ARMS INTO MEXICO

Federal Agents in California Intercept Large Consignment of Munitions and Guns on Way to Mazatlan

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—What is believed to have been a gigantic plot to ship several carloads of machine guns, special army rifles and ammunition into Mexico through ports on the west coast of Mexico, says the Express, was thwarted when it became known through Government sources at the Federal Building that the activities of Government agents had intercepted the proposed shipment as it was about to be consigned to Mazatlan. From authoritative sources it was learned that the attempted plot was the boldest ever attempted by sympathizers with the Mexican Government, and it was designed in an effort to break the impregnable lines of caution which the United States Government has set up to prevent violation of American neutrality. It is not unlikely that several indictments on charges of neutrality violation similar to the indictments against J. C. O'Reilly, Fred Dato, Julien Trens and Joseph Culver will be returned with the discovery of the Mazatlan plot, according to reports at the Federal Building.

The arms and munitions in the alleged shipment came from the East and were sent to the Pacific coast in small consignments to avert suspicion. All of the shipments were assembled at one of the California ports and prepared for one general shipment to Mazatlan.

The arrival of the small shipments in California aroused the suspicion of Government agents, and when their source was traced it was found they had all been shipped from the East on the same order, but had been sent West at different times and over different routes.

It is believed there are several men involved in the alleged plot and that the Government has information in its possession which will bring them to justice through the returning of Federal indictments within a short time.

Collector of Customs John B. Elliott has cautioned all Americans and aliens against violating American neutrality. Government agents are exceedingly active, he said, and a rigid inspection is going on to preserve this country's neutrality. According to Mr. Elliott, aimless discussion of an attempt on the part of Germany to arouse Japan against the United States is technically a moral violation of American neutrality, because there has been no talk between America and Japan of war; because relations between these nations are friendly, and because there exists a peace treaty which would prevent this country going to war with Japan except under the most grievous conditions.

RAILWAY POINTS

The Boston & Albany handled a shipment of autos from Huntington Avenue yard for the American Express Company this morning, destined to Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Detroit.

A motive power department of the New Haven is rushing to complete the new machine shop at South Boston which is connected with the passenger round house.

The freight department of the Boston & Maine floated a special fruit train from the Clyde Steamship Company Atlantic Avenue, this morning destined to points north of Manchester, N. H. David Morton, chairman of the Boston & Albany's Order of Railway Conductors Committee, is attending an important meeting of the order at New York City.

Frank Marsh, superintendent of buildings, Boston Terminal Company has a large force of carpenters installing a new kitchen for the South Station lunch room.

All early passenger trains leaving North and South Stations this morning handled extra baggage car equipment on account of heavy newspaper shipments.

Raymond & Whitcomb's California tourists occupied reserved Pullman drawing-room sleepers attached to the Boston & Albany's Wolverine from South Station at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The baggage department of the Boston Terminal Company has received two new electric tractors for South Station's parcel post service. Manager William H. Wright of the Boston Terminal Company, returned to his desk in South Station last evening from a three weeks' stay at St. Augustine, Fla.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

A Bookshop for Boys and Girls

A new venture which seems to be meeting a real need on the part of parents, librarians and children is the bookshop for boys and girls which was opened a few months ago by the Boston Women's Educational and Industrial Union. So far has the fame of the shop already traveled that letters have been received from California, Canada and Alaska, asking for help. In two instances, mothers wanted assistance in choosing books for their children. In the case of Alaska, it was a librarian who wrote for information which would enable her to make the children's department of the library of more service to the community.

Thus it will be seen at the outset that this bookshop is not merely a place where books are sold. It is primarily a service bureau. As far as the actual selling of the books is concerned, it is frankly acknowledged that the shop may not make expenses its first year, and a fund has actually been donated to meet the possible deficit. This, in itself, is an indication of how thoroughly friends of the shop are convinced that the undertaking is worth while, whether it becomes immediately self-supporting or not.

Of course, people always want to know how and why the shop was started. The story, as told by the director, Miss Bertha E. Mahony, is in substance as follows: A few years ago, in connection with the children's plays which the Union undertook to give each season, Miss Mahony found it necessary to make a special study of children themselves, and gradually she came to feel that, after all, it's the books that count; that, if boys and girls have a good reading taste, their dramatic taste will take care of itself. So, when she proposed that the Union should continue the educational work it had begun by giving children an opportunity to become acquainted with worth-while books, just as it had tried to help them by giving them an opportunity to see worth-while plays, she found a response which eventually made the bookshop a reality.

Located on the second floor of the Union building, the room, with its daintily curtained windows, its well-filled bookshelves and its many interesting pictures, is attractive at the first glance. And it is an attraction which does not wear off, for, the longer the visitor lingers, the longer he wishes to. It's the books that keep him, of course. They have been so carefully chosen, they may be found in so many editions, and they have such alluring pictures that it is scarcely to be wondered at that visitors often say—adults as well as children—"Oh, I would like to stay all day!"

That the shop should contain such an excellent assortment is easily explained. Before it was opened, Miss Mahony visited bookshops and publishing houses in other cities; she held frequent conferences with the custodian of the children's room at the Boston Public Library; she read any number of children's books, as well as books about children's books; she attended a booksellers' convention. All this, particularly the conferences with children's librarians, gave her a basis for selection. She did not seek to apply an impossible standard; at the



Courtesy the Bookshop for Boys and Girls

same time, she took pains to eliminate stories which gave untrue pictures of life or false ideals, however much the publishers' catalogues might sing their praises as books that would be sure to appeal to children. The result has been that the purchasing list which the bookshop now publishes is used for study in three library schools.

Librarians who are not too far away spend a lot of time in the bookshop, and those who cannot come, write and ask questions. Parents come and go away feeling that they have found the place they have been looking for ever since their children were old enough to enjoy Mother Goose. Distracted uncles and aunts find the shop a godsend. It is such a satisfaction to find clerks who can answer intelligently such questions as "What shall I get for a child five years old?" "What's a good book for a boy who likes animals, or for a girl who likes poetry?" The clerks must be able to put their hands at once upon the type of book desired, and to tell the visitor exactly why the book will answer the purpose. This, of course, presupposes a personal acquaintance with the entire stock, and in managing a shop of this kind, Miss Mahony believes that this personal acquaintance is highly necessary. When she started to achieve this for herself, she expected, as she confesses, to have rather a stupid time, but, to her surprise, she found the experience delightful, sometimes thrillingly so.

This bookshop is unique in holding story hours. No admission is charged

and grown-ups are welcome, but the stories are meant especially for the youngsters. It is one means which the shop takes of interesting children in good books. At the first story hour, which was held in January, an important event occurred. The name of the bookshop doll was announced. This charming young lady had been presented to the bookshop at New Year's, and letters had been sent to many children asking them to propose a name for her from one of their favorite books. Of course, they responded, and the name chosen was Alice Heidi. Now Miss Alice Heidi occupies a conspicuous place on the shelf over the fireplace, but at story hour time she comes down and lets one of the children hold her.

The boys and girls do not confine their visits to the story hour days. They come other days, too, just to look at the books, and to pick out the ones they would like to buy. The range of subjects is sufficiently wide to suit all tastes. There are Bible stories, books on music and art, history, travel, outdoor sports, adventure, sea tales, home, school and college stories, shelf after shelf of fairy tales, romance, legends, fables, besides any number of helpful books on occupations and handicrafts. There are picture books for babies; there are collections of children's poetry; there are standard books, which every child wants to read sooner or later. And then, after the youthful visitor has walked all around the room and seen all the titles, there is a cupboard door which opens, and behold! several shelves of little leather-bound books, which no one would suspect were there at all.

All kinds of exhibits are in prospect to make the shop and its mission better known. For instance, it is planned next summer to take a collection of the books through New England, placing them in people's houses, while at the shop itself, for the special benefit of fourists, there will be a display of books about Boston and New England and a collection of old prints illustrative of local history. And it is safe to predict that visitors who come to see the exhibit will wish to see all the other books, too, and for a little while, at least, forget all about automobiles and time schedules while they wander about in this wonderland of youth.

The House Apron

No longer is there the vestige of an excuse for a woman's not looking neat and pretty about her work. Today convenience is combined with daintiness in fabric and grace in pattern, in even the house apron, to say nothing of the afternoon apron, the dinner apron, and the maid's serving apron. The apron dress has come to stay. This season these are dainty and bright, and withal so practical and inexpensive that every woman can have one. They are full enough to take the place of the house dress, and yet short enough to be practical for work. Many of them open in front, like a dress, have the short, kimono sleeves and are plain; yet, touched with bright bands of contrasting material on the gay stripes of the calico and gingham, they are most attractive and becoming.

The serving apron is especially dainty. It is in three-quarter length, has the tailored shoulder strap, long, broad ties and pointed front. Voile, dimity, and net seem to be the favorite materials. The old-fashioned, long, full apron has returned in dotted Swiss, muslin. The neat collars and cuffs match the aprons, and some of the net aprons are accompanied by dainty little net bows or bands for the hair. The afternoon aprons are smaller, more like slightly attenuated pocket handkerchiefs than aprons; yet they are so decorative over the afternoon or dinner frock that one would not deny them. In these days the article has sufficient reason for being if it is bright and adds a line of grace or a dash of color to make home daintier and more artistic.

The Slip Ware Period

The student of English earthenware, in contrast to the collector of English porcelain, is able to traverse centuries into remote historical periods, for the most part, however, leaving to the antiquarian the Romano-British and Saxon productions. The collector of earthenware casts longing eyes upon the beautiful Cistercian tiles, at one time much neglected, but nowadays sufficiently appreciated to make their acquisition a considerable difficulty, and then he passes on to the so-called slip ware period of the Seventeenth Century.

As several writers have explained how the potter's term for semi-liquid clay came to be known as "slip," and by what means he so cleverly used this as a method of decoration, it is not necessary here to enter into his technicalities, says a writer in the *Queen*. Fortunately for purposes of subsequent identification, these skilled men of the Seventeenth Century frequently dated, inscribed with legends, or added their names to many of their productions.

The natural colors of the clay—the very dark brown manganese and the rich yellow glazes—resulted in an artistic harmony of coloring which rendered the pieces of slip ware singularly appropriate as decorative objects when arranged upon the old oak furniture of their period. From the dated and lettered examples, it is known that the earliest school of English slip ware was undoubtedly that of Wrotham, in Kent; from thence pieces exist in our various museums bearing dates ranging from 1612 to 1717, and these dates are found upon posset pots, tugs, candlesticks and other quaint objects.

Staffordshire, however, claims pre-eminence for the manufacture of the important circular dishes, which vary in sizes from 2½ inches to the uncommon specimens of only five or six inches diameter. As Thomas Toft is acknowledged to have been the first potter who conceived the idea of making these beautiful dishes, his name has become somewhat of a generic term. He had, however, several contemporaries whose work compares favorably with that of the master.

Oysters and Mushrooms on Crusts

Wipe large, fresh mushrooms with a piece of cheesecloth wrung from cold water. Remove the stems and peel the caps. Sauté in butter five minutes. Dispose on rounds of buttered toast, gills upward; sprinkle with salt, pepper, and a few gratings of onion. Put ¼ teaspoon of butter in each cap. Place a large select oyster over each, spread with buttered crumbs seasoned with pepper and salt. Bake 15 minutes in a hot oven, basting every five minutes with melted butter.

Jacobean Furniture and Its Antecedents

When a passion for collecting antique furniture first swept America, and prizes were plucked from attics, cellars and old barns, the eagle eye of the amateur sought only those fine pieces that were made in the age of mahogany and satin-wood. Every piece was dubbed Colonial with rash glee, and a collection of old prints illustrating the time when a little erudition apportioned the well-made distinctive furniture to its proper classes. Then every person of culture became expert on Eighteenth Century furniture, and the names of Chippendale and his mates fell glibly from all lips.

That much accomplished, writes Helen Churchill Candee in her book on "Jacobean Furniture," the collector and home-maker then threw an intelligent eye on another page of history and realized that the Seventeenth Century and certain bits of oak and walnut that had stood unregarded belonged to an equally interesting period of America's social development. All at once the word Jacobean was on every tongue, as Colonial had been before. Attics, cellars and barns were searched again, this time for oak and walnut, not mahogany, and for heavy square construction, not for banded legs and delicate restraint. It was the marvelous carved chest that first announced itself, and then a six-legged highboy, and the lower part of a thousand-legged table—which now we call a gate. These, we said with inspiration, are the gods of the first settlers; mahogany is but modern stuff.

But this time we were more savant than before, and instead of starving our eager minds on the occasional resurrected American bit, we went at once to the source, to England, and there found in abundance (for the long purse) a charming sequence of styles covering all the times of our earlier history as settlers and colonizers. Thus were we able to identify these strange early pieces of our own and to recognize our quarry when found in a dusty corner.

That very old pieces are found, pieces brought over here in the days of their mode, is proved to any collector. In two towns on Long Island Sound I recently found for sale two six-legged highboys, William and Mary, and that great rarity, a straight oak chair known as a Farthingale chair, made without arms for the purpose of accommodating the enormous crinoline or farthingale of its day. This chair may have supported the stiffly dressed ladies of Elizabeth's court, so like it to the Italian models of Tudor times.

One might almost say that since Henry VIII's introduction of the styles of the Italian Renaissance into England, that country has produced no original style of furniture. But lest this statement be resented by affronted savants and hurt sentimental-

"This promises to be the most colorful season in millinery that we have ever had; never before, I think, have the hats appeared in such vivid hues as just now," said the woman at the head of the millinery department in one of the Fifth Avenue shops in New York. And her words are fully justified, as one goes through the sections devoted to the new season's hats and studies them. Truly, what mere man, with his more somber and far less interesting derbies and such things, is wont to speak of in amused tones as "feminine headgear" is a wondrous thing this year.

The French hats are more quiet in tone and here black remains the undisputed favorite, as often before, but there are many other colors shown. These are chiefly brown, navy blue, and purple, with, in many cases, touches of bright color. But the brilliancy of hue which marks this season bursts forth in apparently unlimited fashion in the sport hats.

An interesting French model, among the hats for formal wear, is a large black one on the general sailor order of milan straw. The top of the brim has a rather unusual covering, made of black ostrich flues drawn through net. The only other trimming on the hat consists of graceful frills of fine black net or maline, standing up around the crown and held in place by two bands of flowered ribbon half an inch wide, finished off in bows.

Another of these French hats is of purple milan straw. It is an elongated sailor, very narrow indeed in front, a trifle wider at the back and very, very wide at the sides. The trimming is most unusual, consisting of string, sand-colored with a silver glint in it, put on around the high crown in a thick, vertical arrangement, carried over the top, and lying flat there with the ends cut off straight like a brush and pointing toward the center, which is finished with a covering of sand-colored silk. The crown is attached to the brim with sand-colored silk, put on in accordion style.

Many of the large black hats are of horsehair braid; milans and liseres are also favorites, and many flowers are used in the trimming, sometimes a small, slender spray, again the crown is entirely surrounded by them. Roses appear in great abundance and in the richest and most beautiful of colorings. Pansies are used in profusion and so are little bunches of small flowers.

The sport hat section is where color runs riot, coral and rose, emerald green, gold and purple being used lavishly. Much handwork appears on these hats. Old blue is also used generously. Bead ornaments of all sorts and sizes and color combinations adorn them, also buckles of celluloid. Among the newest decorations are little sprays of flowers and leaves of metal, delicately colored.

Many of the sport hats are made of

The Latest News in Hats

straw, but many more are of the various fabrics which are also employed in the making of sport suits. Some of the plainer ones, made of straw or of some silk or cotton fabric, with a stitched brim—narrow—are trimmed simply with a colored band. Roman stripes are popular in these handings. A few of the hats have bands of plain silk of a contrasting color around the crown, edged at top and bottom with narrow Roman striped ribbons. These have quaint little Dutch figures embroidered in the front.

Ribbon is a favorite material for making sport hats; ever so many of them are made completely of ribbons, beginning with a circle at the top of the crown and continuing around and around. These are shown both in solid colors and in stripes, one very smart hat consisting of black, deep crimson, emerald green and gold ribbons, each stripe being about half an inch wide. Various other combinations are also exhibited.

Then there are the usual garden party hats, picturesque things with broad drooping brims. Leghorn retains its old-time popularity in these. One had the upper side of the brim covered with two layers of Georgette crepe, the first white, the top one pink, both finished with a picot edge. A band of old blue velvet ribbon encircled the lower edge of the crown, ending in a graceful bow. Realistic pink roses completed the trimming.

Another of these broad-brimmed white hats has a high soft crown of cream-colored Georgette crepe. The brim is finished with a band of the crepe, about an inch and a half wide. A spray of pink flowers at the left side completes the trimming. A leg-horn hat has the crown covered with pale pink velvet ribbon, arranged in circular bands some three quarters of an inch wide. The brim is faced with pale blue.

A number of demure, pale gray hats are also offered, coral and old blue being favorite colors for the adornment of these.

Hats for the little people are unusually attractive this year. One pretty model has a soft tam-o'-shanter crown of white picot-edged ribbon about an inch wide, arranged circular fashion. The rather narrow brim is of white grosgrain silk, with bands of fancy white braid. A wreath of small pink roses and pink and blue forget-me-nots covers the joining of crown and brim, and a little flat wreath to match adorns the brim on the left side.

Another of the children's hats is made of a shiny blue fancy braid with a shirred band of blue chiffon to match corded at the upper and lower edges. Tiny pink rosebuds, with here



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Scientific Operation

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT MAY be well just now to consider the spiritually scientific significance of the word operation and all that it connotes. Considered as an act or process with reference to the thing acted upon, operation is efficient, that is, successful, when it produces the results desired. But what, precisely, are the desired results? What is the human mind asking of the medical systems which are believed to be scientific? The professional enthusiast loses no opportunity of suggesting surgical operation for an ever-increasing list of physical ailments. So, despite the hazard, the unfortunate victim of morbid conditions submits to a material system which claims nothing more for itself than mechanical skill which leaves a man alone with his morals or his lack of them, and which does not recognize his religion unless, according to belief, his immortal soul must be prepared for death.

But is the body all that is to be considered in determining the need of an operation? Does surgery remove the secret sorrow? Can a knife search out remorse or hate? Does fear or bitterness or impurity originate in the body that it can be destroyed by removing a diseased part? Even if the instruments or manual manipulation apparently improve abnormal physical conditions, what has been done for the mind? If the body seems to be remedied, this but increases a man's trust in material means. How then is he better prepared to overcome the obstructive fears of materialism which harass him in all other departments of human activity until they are scientifically overcome?

When the material operation has relieved a man's belief that disease is in the body, by means of another belief that disease has been cut out from the body, that is all that it can do for him. He is given no better understanding of health and has no less fear of disease. But what of those operations explained by interested exponents of the system to be successful, although the patient succumbs to ensuing complications? In such a case the material systems wash their hands of the matter and concede the inevitableness of death.

All this is very different from the

healing method taught and practiced by Jesus the Christ who overcame death that he might, as Paul said of him, "destroy him that had the power of death, that is, the devil; and deliver them who through fear of death were all their lifetime subject to bondage." What, precisely, Jesus was showing, by healing disease, and by himself not submitting to death, was that all phases of sin, disease and death, are first and last unreal, they are, in fact, nothing but unreal subjective beliefs of an unreal mortal mind. He proved, moreover, that the operation of divine Mind overcomes mortal mind itself, and so removes its manifestations. And he declared of this supreme operative Principle and its idea, "Lo, I am with you always."

The term "operation" has been confined by material systems established for healing to an inexcusably narrow physical signification. Between the material operation and the operation of Principle there lies just the gulf that separates the false concept of man as material and the scientific understanding of man in the likeness of God. The materialist-physician pays little or no attention to the states of mind involved in disease. He diagnoses the trouble and deals with the patient as only or principally matter. And it is just because of this that he entirely misinterprets the origin and nature of disease.

The Christianly scientific practitioner has nothing to do with physical diagnosis. To him, disease is a manifestation of a discordant unreal mind, a negative condition due to misunderstanding of life; and the correct understanding of the Science of Mind heals the patient. On page 423 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "The matter-physician deals with matter as both his foe and his remedy. He regards the ailment as weakened or strengthened according to the evidence which matter presents. The metaphysician, making Mind his basis of operation irrespective of matter and regarding the truth and harmony of being as superior to error and discord, has rendered himself strong, instead of weak, to cope with the case; and he proportionately strengthens his patient with the stimulus of courage and con-

scious power. Both Science and consciousness are now at work in the economy of being according to the law of Mind, which ultimately asserts its absolute supremacy."

Now if spiritual law can operate upon the sick man's consciousness so as to turn his thought from disease in the body to see it as a false belief, then to destroy the belief and thereby relieve his body of the manifestation of it, it is perfectly certain that Christian Science can operate to prevent the appearance of disease in the first place, by changing the basis of thought entirely from matter to Spirit, divine Mind. Disease must be thought before it can appear on the body of a person receptive to the belief of disease. What humanity needs, then, is not the supernatural operation of drugs or instruments upon what is merely the effect of a lack of understanding. It needs the penetrating operation of "the word of God," which, as Paul said, "is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword," and is a discernor of the thoughts and intents of the heart."

This operation of the Mind which was also in Christ Jesus upon the human mind, uncovers secret fears, hatred, pride, impurity, heridity, and it stops the activity of these evil beliefs in the human mind. If the evil ceases in thought, nothing of evil remains to be objectified as body. These who recover through the operation of the Christ, Truth, are cured in the true meaning of the word; they are better mentally, morally, spiritually, and, consequently, physically. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health: "The physical healing of Christian Science results now, as in Jesus' time, from the operation of divine Principle, before which sin and disease lose their reality in human consciousness and disappear as naturally and as necessarily as darkness gives place to light and sin to reformation. Now, as then, these mighty works are not supernatural, but supremely natural." (Preface x.)

The Sea Poppy

A poppy grows upon the shore,
Bursts her twin cup in summer later;
Her leaves are glaucous-green and hoar,
Her petals yellow, delicate.

Off to her cousins turns her thought
In wonder if they care that she
Is fed with spray for dew, and caught
By every gale that sweeps the sea.

—Robert Bridges.

The Wild Northwest of Ireland

From "New Ireland" by A. M. Sullivan the following description is taken: "In the remote and wild northwest of Ireland, lashed by billows . . . stands ancient Tyrconnell, better known to modern ears as the Donegal Highlands. There is probably no part of the island of equal expanse more self-contained, or separate, as it were, from the outer world. Nowhere else have the native population more largely preserved their peculiar features of life and character, custom and tradition, amidst the changes of the last two hundred years.

"The eastern portion of Donegal abounds in rich and fertile valleys, and is peopled by a different race. Two hundred and fifty years ago all of the soil that was fair to see, that seemed worth possessing, was handed over to 'planters,' undertakers. The native Celts were driven to the boggy wastes and trackless hills that were too poor or too remote for settlers to accept. Here, shut out from the busy world, their lowly lot shielding them from many a danger, the descendants of the faithful clansmen of 'Dauntless Red Hugh' lived on. Their life was lonely, but they murmured not. Along the western shore, pierced by many a deep bay, or belted by wastes of sand, their little shellings nestled alongside some friendly crag, while close at hand the deep-voiced neighboring ocean boomed eternally in sullen roar.

"The scenery, from Slieveleague to Malin Head, is wildly romantic, and in some places surpassingly beautiful. There are wide stretches of bleak and utter desolation, but ever and anon the eye is arrested and the fancy charmed by views which Alpine regions rarely excel. Lough Swilly—the 'Lake of Shadows'—is one of the most

picturesque ocean inlets on our coasts. It steals southward past Buncrana and historical Rathmullen, till it reaches Letterkenny on the one side, and lovely Fanna on the other; as if the sea had burst into a series of Tyrolean valleys. But there is not a scene amongst them all to match the weird beauty and savage grandeur of lone Glenveith!

"The western, or Atlantic, shore of Donegal is indented by a narrow estuary, which penetrates some five or six miles in a northeasterly direction, until, at a place called Doochery, it meets the Gweebarra River. The gorge through which estuary and river flow is but the southwestern section of a singular chain of valleys, which reach in a direct line from Gweebarra Bay to Glen Lough, a distance of more than twenty miles. The middle section is Glenveith, so called; as it ought to be, Glenbal—the Glen of Silver Birches. It is truly a most romantic spot. The mountains rise boldly to a height of one thousand feet on either side, and are clothed in great part with indigenous forest; while sleeping calmly in the vale below, following its gentle windings, broadening and narrowing as the hills give room, is the lake, Lough Veih.

"The mountain district around is of the wildest character. Thirty years ago it was inhabited by a people such as one might meet amidst the crags of the Interthal or Passer; sometimes passionate, always hospitable; frugal, hardy, inured to toil. They eked out a poor existence less by their little farmplots than by rearing on the mountains young stock, which at the suitable seasons they sold to the comfortable and prosperous Presbyterian plantation men of Raphoe and Lifford districts."

Colorists in the United States

helper of Jean Francois Millet. He was the first to introduce the Fontainebleau painters to American amateurs.

"Not to be classed as an offshoot of the Hudson River School, but a colorist of the rarest sort, is John La Farge of New York, one of the most versatile of American artists. Residing at Newport for many years and painting the rich landscape of Rhode Island, he developed early a style of his own unaffected by any native or foreign masters, although through travel acquainted with the pre-Raphaelite men of England, the Fontainebleau painters of France, and other schools abroad. Like Whistler, he has been moved by the beauty of the Japanese and Chinese art of the past, but circumstances allowed him to devote to these masterpieces a much more thorough study than Whistler could."

"A colorist quite apart from schools and masters is Albert P. Ryder, N. A., who like Homer Martin is what might be called an instinctive colorist. A very slow and painstaking producer, he has never reckoned time as of any importance to the production of a picture. To gain an idea of his methods one has to think of the old artisans of Japan, to whom the lapse of time in the making of a work of art was not a thing to consider. His output has been comparatively small. So is the circle of his admirers. . . . Generally small in size, often jewel-like, in-

wardly more glowing and charming than Limoges enamels, his pictures deal in color as the works of a great composer deal in music. . . . Living by himself and to himself, never criticizing others, never exhibiting his pictures, he has escaped the jealousy of comrades and seems indifferent to the indifference of collectors and amateurs, who for the most part pass him by, hopeless of understanding what he means. If he had lived in Germany or France, his own countrymen would now be paying fabulous sums for his paintings. Americans are waiting until Europe discovers him.

"The extraordinary coloring of some of the landscape in the West of the United States prevented artists for a long time from attempting to reproduce it, since they feared it would not be accepted as true to facts. Thomas Moran has painted many landscapes in the Yosemite as well as in Mexico. Albert Groll has made Arizona his own. William Keith and Rollo Peters paint California, whither have wandered also the eastern artists J. C. Nicoll and Lockwood de Forest, Howard Russell Butler and Julian Rix, to give the world some idea of the strange and beautiful spots on the Pacific Coast.

"Undoubtedly the United States has the largest body of landscape painters of any country, but it has also more painters who express the delicate and evanescent moods of nature."

Burlington Arms, Chiswick, England

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The importance of the history of a place is, for most of us, largely a matter of association. One will listen unmoved to all the tales of the builders who, during the centuries, helped to build it, and to all the names of the great people who visited it, or wrote of it, until one name is spoken that fires a spark, and for the listener immediately its history becomes interesting, while another will hang breathlessly over statistics, or dates, or over names, because his delight is in details.

So the history of Chiswick, to some, means Hogarth, who was its most famous resident, and whose house and garden, with the mulberry tree he planted, are to be seen today. To another, it means Dr. Johnson, Ugo Foscolo, Miles Corbet, or William Sharp, the engraver of the "Prophet Brothers"; to yet another, it survives because of David Garrick or Alexander Pope, or it may be, because of the great days of Chiswick House. To lovers of French history it speaks especially of Jean Jacques Rousseau. For here, Jean Jacques came, in 1766, when he was obliged to flee from Paris, selecting for his place of sojourn, a grocer's shop, near the home of Dr. Rose, in Chiswick Lane. He was a friend of Dr. Rose, and came

to this village to be near him, but his friend was often out, teaching school-boys, or he had visitors. Then, Rousseau would resort to his host's grocery shop where he would sit quietly for hours, so as to listen to the customers, and learn the English words. The news, that a sight of the great Jean Jacques was to be so easily obtained, spread rapidly, and brought the people of Chiswick flocking to the shop, and it is not to be wondered at that the grocer was soon doing a thriving business.

Another Chiswick man of mark was "Painter Kent," the father of modern gardening. He was an indifferent painter, a moderate architect and a

superb gardener. Horace Walpole said "Mahomet imagined an Elysium, but Kent created many." Evelyn gives celebrity to Thomas Wood, also of Chiswick, for in his "Book of Comus," and written in Pope's handwriting, is an epigram which says: "Tom Wood of Chiswick, deep divine, To painter Kent gave all his coin; 'Tis the first coin I'm bold to say, That ever church man gave to lay."

Some stately serene bits of old Chiswick remain; these look like gems in a rough setting, for London has flowed westward with irresistible force, and in the flow, has inclosed the village, that once surrounded it in acres of brick and stone.

"The eastern portion of Donegal abounds in rich and fertile valleys, and is peopled by a different race. Two hundred and fifty years ago all of the soil that was fair to see, that seemed worth possessing, was handed over to 'planters,' undertakers. The native Celts were driven to the boggy wastes and trackless hills that were too poor or too remote for settlers to accept. Here, shut out from the busy world, their lowly lot shielding them from many a danger, the descendants of the faithful clansmen of 'Dauntless Red Hugh' lived on. Their life was lonely, but they murmured not. Along the western shore, pierced by many a deep bay, or belted by wastes of sand, their little shellings nestled alongside some friendly crag, while close at hand the deep-voiced neighboring ocean boomed eternally in sullen roar.

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Fénelon and La Fontaine

"It is well known how much Fénelon appreciated La Fontaine. . . . He composed a pretty eulogy in Latin in which he celebrates his ingenious grace, his simple and unadorned naturalness, his elegance without any false ornament and that unique negligence, which he alone is permitted to indulge, an invaluable negligence, more successful than a more polished style. (Politiori stilo quantum praestitit aurea negligentia!)"

"There is this in common between Fénelon and La Fontaine," Sainte-Beuve says in his "Causeries du Lundi," translated from the French by E. J. Trechmann, "that we love both without quite knowing why, and even before we have fathomed them. Their writings send forth a perfume which prepossesses and intrigues; the face of the man speaks at once in the author's favor; a look and a smile seem to assist, and the heart coming up joins the party without calling upon reason for an exact explanation. A scrutiny might lay bare many defects in both of them, many softnesses or weak spots, but the first impression remains true and is still the last."

"Among French poets La Fontaine seems to be the only one who, partly, answered to what Fénelon wished when he said in a letter to La Motte, that man of wit so unlike La Fontaine: 'I am the more touched by what is exquisite in our language, because it is neither tuncful, nor varied, nor free, nor bold, nor adapted for soaring, and because our scrupulous verification renders beautiful lines almost impossible in a large work.' La Fontaine, with a language as defined

by Fénelon, succeeded, however, in apparently making light work of poetry and in arousing in those of most delicate taste that sense of the exquisite so rarely aroused by the moderns. He fulfilled that other wish of Fénelon: 'We should, if I am not mistaken, take only the flower of each object, and touch nothing that we cannot embellish.' And, lastly, he appears to have been sent into the world expressly to prove that in French poetry it was not quite impossible to realize Fénelon's further desire: 'I should like a something I cannot describe, namely a facility very difficult to attain.' Take our celebrated authors, you will find in them nobility, power, eloquence, elegance, sublimity in parts; but that indescribable facility which is communicated to all feelings, to all thoughts, and which gains even the reader, the facility mingled with persuasiveness, you will hardly ever find except in Fénelon and La Fontaine.

"The reputation of both these men (a remarkable thing) went on increasing in the Eighteenth Century, whilst that of many of their illustrious contemporaries seemed to diminish and was unjustly disputed. I would not answer for it that these two renowned, diversely pleasing but not dissimilar, in such different spheres, were not sometimes overrated, and that there did not enter into their praise some of that exaggeration and declamation which were so repugnant to the men themselves. Thus, Fénelon has been highly praised for a tolerance in doctrine and almost for a laxness which certainly was not his. The philosophers appropriated him as if he were one of themselves, and he found favor even with those who would crush what he adored. But must I say it? In

spite of all the just remarks which may be opposed to this philosophic view which they falsely attributed to him, those who treated him with that particular favor had not an entirely mistaken instinct; for if Fénelon's doctrine may not be called tolerant, his person and character were so, and he was able to put into everything a tone, a turn of grace, an earnestness which was a passport for everything, even his rigorous directions."

"From the literary side many have praised and many have tried to define Fénelon, but never, in my opinion, with a happier sensibility of expression and a more touching resemblance than in the following passage, where both his style and his person are discussed: 'What he made us feel was not ecstasies, but a succession of peaceable and inexpressible sentiments: there was in his language I know not what tranquil harmony, what sweet deliberation, what lingering charm that no words can render.' It is Chactas who says this in 'Les Natchez.' It is rather strange that such words should be found in the mouth of an American Indian, but they are none the less beautiful and perfect, and worthy to be inscribed after the pages of Fénelon."

Villages

Villages, villages, villages:
Naked, a-crouch by white roads, or
hidden away in green valleys;
Nestling, a church in their midst,
where deep lanes converge,
Or close under sheltering cliffs, their
doorsteps wind-gritted with sea-
sand:
All haunted by men and women at
the endless labor of life,
And children whose voices have
changed no whit in a thousand
years:
These are the fountains—the well-
heads of peoples: . . .
To the hard-built arrogant
cities—
The seasons come scornful, pass by
indifferent,
And in summer a pitiless sun. . . .
Not so comes the sun in high summer
to villages
Huddled in sleep by high roads, or
buried in orchards:
Then dawn approaches dew-footed,
indulgent; he lingers

Irresolute out in the fields, in idleness
silvering the plowshare;
Steals nearer, then pauses, as one
with his hand on a church-door,
Hearing low murmurs within, or loit-
ers in farmyard and lane;
Has concern with sweet-scented
stocks, with bachelors-buttons
and boy's love,
And peones grown for delight in
rough garden patches,
Then softly his signal is made at win-
dows close under the thatch,
For they needs must go forth who
sleep there
To tendance of horses and cattle, to
their old-time callings,
In villages, villages, villages.
—W. G. Hale.

To Mount a Hill

To mount a hill is to lift with you
something lighter and brighter than
yourself, or than any meaner bur-
den.—Alice Meynell.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1917

EDITORIALS

Free Trade in the Balance

THE publication of the report of the Committee on Commercial and Industrial Policy, appointed by Mr. Asquith, to consider the economic policy of the United Kingdom after the war, is, in its conclusions, the most far-reaching document the world has seen, since the introduction of free trade by Sir Robert Peel. The unrepentant protectionist will be tempted to say, on reading it, "I told you so"; but the unrepentant protectionist will do well to think twice before he speaks, and to remember that many things have happened since that February evening when Disraeli convulsed the House by declaring that Peel had "caught the Whigs bathing, and walked away with their clothes." To begin with, the British Empire has developed in a way which seemed scarcely possible then; and to end with, the greatest war that the world has ever known is in process of being fought.

Now curiously enough it is just these two facts, so interrelated, and yet apparently so divorced, which have brought the question within the bounds of practical politics. For some years the great dominions have favored the institution of an imperial Zollverein, with which to bind the entire Empire together with the cement of a customs union. The requisite coherency of the cement could, however, never be attained, until the present war accomplished from the outside, what had seemed impossible from within. Nor has this been the only contribution made, to the idea, by the war. The war has revealed the extraordinary network of military preparedness spread, through the medium of the German consulates, over the entire globe, the extent of which, in the United States alone, is only now being slowly unraveled. It has been as a precaution against such methods as this, not less than from a realization of the immense strength, in war or peace alike, of a self-contained Empire, that the dormant idea has been revived, with the result that it has blossomed into a vigorous existence, which seems likely to pass into a matured scheme.

In all this, perhaps, there is nothing more remarkable than the change which the war has wrought in the free trade attitude. Cobdenism, by which is meant the theory of practically unrestricted free imports, has been completely shattered. For a little time before the war, it is true, Mr. Lloyd George had been knocking away some of the more shaky buttresses of the once seemingly impregnable castle, but few people realized the change of the last few years sufficiently to expect to hear Labor members openly preaching the heresy of restricted protection, or to see the stalwarts of free trade drafting a report on the subject in perfect agreement with the most uncompromising leaders of the Tariff reform movement. Yet all this the war has accomplished.

It would be interesting to know exactly what Mr. Asquith thinks of the recommendations of the Committee. In selecting its personnel he chose some men whose allegiance to free trade was deemed invincible. Yet every one of these men has been forced, through the changed conditions brought about by the war, and owing to the revelations resulting from it, to adapt their view to meet the altered conditions. Its chairman, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, is a lifelong free trader, whilst one of his colleagues Mr. George Wardle, the Labor member for Stockport, has never varied in his allegiance to the faith. Another colleague, also an uncompromising free trader, is Sir Alfred Booth, the chairman of the famous Cunard Shipping Line, and yet another is Mr. Arthur Balfour, the Master-Cutler of Sheffield. It would, indeed, be difficult to say where the line is to be drawn, for again amidst the Committee is there not Sir Clarendon Hyde, a partner in the great firm of which Lord Cowdray is the head, and Sir Gerard Muniz, the President of The Institute of Metals. Now it is not that these gentlemen have changed their point of view, given the old conditions, but that the conditions having changed, they have been openminded enough to move with the changed conditions. This is put quite clearly in the covering letter, to the Prime Minister, inclosing the resolutions agreed to by the Committee, and it is stated in these terms:

We have arrived at the conclusions indicated chiefly on the ground that although to some of us any measures which may act in restraint of trade are in the abstract distasteful, we think it necessary that for the sake of the unity of the Empire a serious attempt should now be made to meet the declared wishes of the dominions and colonies for the development of their economic relations with the United Kingdom, and that any abstract opinions we may hold should not, under the circumstances in which we are placed and with the experience gained during the war, stand in the way of any measures which are seen to be important, having regard to the general interest of the Empire.

The conclusions arrived at, and referred to in this paragraph are set forth in three resolutions. These resolutions declared that the Committee has come to the opinion that an effort should be made, for the very safety of the Empire, to make it as self-contained as possible. For these reasons it is proposed that by a new tariff, to be imposed after the war, "preference should be accorded to the products and manufactures of the British Overseas Dominions," and that in order to achieve this object a wider range of customs duties should be established, which could be remitted or reduced on the products and manufactures of the Empire, and which could form a basis for commercial treaties with the allied or neutral powers. Some such arrangement is, of course, inevitable if the proposals of the Paris Conference for a preferential trade between the Allies, after the war, is to be taken into consideration. What therefore would come to pass if the proposals of the Committee are put into effect, in conjunction with those of the Paris Conference, is that a preferential tariff will be granted to all the various parts of the British Empire,

and beyond that, preferential terms may be granted to the various countries allied together, against the Central Powers.

It is only necessary to state these facts to show the enormous changes which will be brought about economically, after the war, if they are put into effect. It means that the British Empire will close up its ranks, and that it, whilst maintaining the preferential tariff for its component parts, will subject all other countries to tariffs in the manner it has been subjected, by those countries, to tariffs in the past. It means also that quite beyond all this a preferential treatment, presumably on a lower scale, will be granted to those countries which have been allied to it during the present conflict. The extent of such a customs union it is hardly possible to begin even to foresee, but it is certain that it would mean a revolution in economic conditions, far beyond anything which was witnessed when some three-quarters of a century ago free trade was accepted by Sir Robert Peel.

Great Plans for Road Building

WITH the opening of the spring of 1917, road construction in the United States will, from present indications, be carried on more extensively than ever before. There will probably be less projection than formerly, for schemes enough have been organized, and work enough has been planned, to absorb all the capital that is likely to be available in the next decade. The development of existing projects will, at all events, call for the greatest share of attention. At the end of the fiscal year of 1916 there were altogether in the United States 2,451,600 miles of rural roads, only 11.3 per cent of which were surfaced.

Improving old roads, if new highway projects be left out of the account, will demand vast expenditures this year, and this work will be encouraged by the operation of the Federal Aid Road Act, approved on July 11 last. This act gives the Secretary of Agriculture authority to cooperate with the several states in the construction and maintenance of roads which may be used to facilitate the movement of the mails. Each State to come under the benefits of the law must appropriate at least \$100,000 for dollar the amount allotted to it under the Federal apportionment of the funds. The duty of maintaining the roads is placed upon the states, or their civil subdivisions, in accordance with the laws of the respective states. There are conditions under which acceptance, by the Governor of a State, of the terms of Federal aid will be sufficient as a formality, but, since adequate funds for construction and maintenance must be available, and the State must have a highway department with which the Secretary of Agriculture can cooperate, no authority being given him to cooperate in any other manner, acceptance by the Governor alone will not make operations possible.

Presumably all of the states will take steps as promptly as may be to avail themselves of the Government funds. Some have done so already. Many of the legislatures are now in session, and these will claim their several allotments of the \$4,850,000 available in 1917. This sum is to be increased annually by \$5,000,000 for each of the following years until 1921, when the amount to be apportioned will reach \$25,000,000. One very direct result of Federal aid will be, almost certainly, greater activity in State and local highway improvement. Not only will the Government help be an incentive, but it is a recognized fact that, when the people of any particular locality once get a taste of the comfort and economic value of good roads, the popular demand for them increases.

Counting all local highway improvements, those not under State highway departments included, there is now expended, on an average, in the United States annually for public works of this character, something like \$300,000,000. This, of course, covers bridge construction, boulevards, and so on. One point that should not be overlooked in this connection is that, while a considerable portion of the amount named is still expended unwisely, or on work that, in the very nature of things, must sooner or later be done over again, more and more attention is being given to concrete and other forms of construction, which, although more costly at first, give greater promise of permanency.

Secretary Houston on Food Prices

SECRETARY HOUSTON of the United States Department of Agriculture, who is, no doubt, as well qualified as anyone to estimate the food-producing capacities of the farms, ranches, and ranges of the United States, says that the solution of the present problem of the high cost of table necessities lies in greater production from the land and in less wastefulness in the homes. No one, probably, will question the correctness of the Secretary's estimate as to the possibility of the agricultural sections furnishing far greater supplies of food than are now being produced. But the farmer must have an incentive for increasing the volume of his products. Without assured facilities for distribution, and a reasonable prospect that he will receive more in cash for the larger, than he is now receiving for the smaller, volume of his products, he will be cautious about increasing his overhead expense. This fact is now being impressed by the attitude of the cotton growers in the Southern part of the United States. With the present high prices of cotton, there has been manifested, in some sections, a determination to increase this year's acreage to a very considerable extent. But this tendency is being counteracted by an organized movement, said to be headed by the larger planters, which has for its purpose the limiting of the crop so as to force a continuance of the present prices. The argument is that there is more profit in one bale of cotton at \$150 than there is in three bales at \$50 each. And this argument is hard to combat. Farmers and planters, like most other people, are not disposed to labor for the mere amusement derived from the occupation.

Secretary Houston makes the somewhat startling statement that families in the United States waste more

than \$700,000,000 worth of edibles annually, and that, with a single commodity shorter than usual in production, this practice has a serious effect. But he insists that now, while so many people are concerned because of the excessive cost of nearly every article which they buy for the table, there is no cause for undue excitement, because there is no actual shortage, although the yield of both wheat and potatoes last year was below the average. He believes that "intelligent planning and constructive action," not arbitrary price fixing, is the means of solving the problem.

The Secretary says that, as a Nation, the people of the United States seem to have a disinclination for saving. He finds that in the family of slender means the waste is slight, but that in the family of moderate or ample means it is considerable. Thus presented, this economic problem should interest millions of housewives. Many, no doubt, will disclaim any lack of prudent and economical management in the larder and the kitchen. But it would do no harm for homemakers generally to ask themselves if they are taking their part in the "intelligent planning and constructive action" which the Secretary recommends. Good management does not end when the market basket arrives, filled with carefully selected articles, bought at the lowest price consistent with quality. There is still abundant opportunity for waste in the preparation of the materials, and in the care and utilization of the remnants.

Prester John

THE general opinion about Prester John cannot, perhaps, be better summed up than in the cataloguing phrase "a fabulous medieval Christian monarch of Asia." There can be little question today as to his fabulous character; but the persistence of the legend about him is exceeded in remarkableness only by the astonishing number of its variants. It is hard to believe that the detailed history of Prester John, who occupied such a prominent place in the thought of Europe for nearly three centuries, ruling over those vast tracts of country now once again in dispute, has not some foundation in fact. When it comes, however, to trying to determine just what the facts were, the task is found to be one well-nigh impossible.

Whoever he really was, however, his history partakes of the nature of a series of tableaux. With wonderful stage management, the great character does not appear, at the beginning, on the stage. He is talked about in the streets of medieval Rome; a mysterious person, "John, the patriarch of the Indians," moves rapidly across the stage, as it were, in the early years of the Twelfth Century, and leaves all Rome agog with stories of the wonders that had been performed at the shrine of St. Thomas in India. Then, after much further talk of the great Christian kingdom in the East, Prester John makes his appearance. He is "a king and a priest." He dwells in the "extreme Orient beyond Persia and Armenia, a Christian, albeit a Nestorian, who had set out from his distant kingdom to fight for the Church at Jerusalem, and was prevented from achieving his purpose only by lack of transport to carry his army across the Tigris.

Hardly had the excitement occasioned by this story, which is related in detail in the chronicle of Otto, bishop of Freisingen, subsided, when all Christendom was thrilled with the news that the Emperor Manuel had received a long letter from the great monarch of the East. It was signed "Presbyter Joannes," and the writer who described himself as the greatest king under heaven, declared that seventy-two other kings, reigning over as many kingdoms, were his tributaries, and that, within his vast dominions, were to be found all the wonders that men had ever dreamed of, all the fabulous beasts and all the fabulous races which had ever been made the subject of story. In his kingdom were to be seen the ruins of the Tower of Babel, the Fountain of Youth, the Sea of Sand and the Stream of Precious Stones. When the King went to war, thirteen great crosses, made of gold, were carried in front of him; whilst in his kingdom there was "no poor, no thief or robber, no flatterer or miser, no dissensions, no lies, and no vices." Even when all this has been said, the half has not been told. For was he not waited on by seven Kings at a time; by sixty Dukes, and 365 Counts? Did not twelve archbishops sit at his right hand and twenty bishops at his left? And yet this so great a King remained only a presbyter. If it were asked why, it would be answered because of his humility, and also because there was no title left under heaven great enough to comprehend his greatness. So popular was this letter that many copies were made, of which no fewer than forty-six are still extant.

The legend was now firmly established, and although nobody ever saw the great King, or really visited his kingdom, travelers were forever seeking to identify him with this or that one amongst the potentates whose shadowy forms held sway over the great unknown vastness of the East. Thus, about the year 1221, when Jenghiz Khan began his march west, and rumors flew through every city of Europe that some great potentate was attacking the dreaded Moslem powers in the rear, Jenghiz Khan was identified with the son, or grandson, of Prester John. Then there were the discoveries of Marco Polo, who identified him with Unc Khan, the Prince of Kerait, or again with the rulers over the Plain of Kuku-Khotan, some 300 miles west of Pekin.

By the close of the Fourteenth Century, the legend, as far as Asia was concerned, had faded out; but it was a persistent legend, and, when Asia had obviously no further use for it, it reappeared in Africa. And here the probabilities of a foundation in fact, namely, in the person of one of the kings of Abyssinia, are much more in evidence. Indeed, by the Fifteenth Century, Prester John had quite definitely found his seat in Abyssinia, so that, when John II of Portugal was prosecuting inquiries as to access to India, one of his first cares was to seek to open communication with "Prester John of the Indies," who was understood to be a Christian monarch in Africa. It is curious, however, that right to the end, for, shortly after John II's time, the legend

began to lose its hold on popular thought. Prester John remained a really mythical character. Everybody had heard about him; but nobody had ever seen him.

Notes and Comments

IT SEEMS to be almost as difficult for European editors to give the true value to the Monroe Doctrine as for a rich man to get through the eye of a needle. When a newspaper like Le Temps of Paris, all in praise of President Wilson's attitude, remarks that "the Monroe Doctrine has become too narrow for a nation which feels itself in union with all humanity," it forgets that the Monroe Doctrine, now, as ever, is merely a declaration in favor of allowing national groups, that are homogeneous as to race, customs, and theories of government, to work out their destinies in their own way. The narrowness of the Monroe Doctrine has always been exactly commensurate with the willingness of Europe to allow a broad application of it.

PARIS this winter has turned to La Fontaine's Fables for support in its philosophy. It has done so instinctively, as to a well of clear water in a thirsty land; to a stream whose source is at the very heart of old France. Poetry, philosophy, in La Fontaine's own vein of railery, is the draft with which Paris has refreshed its sense of the comedy of life. It has also found in the poet of its predilection the best interpreter of friendship, of that comradeship in adversity which binds man to man in the trenches today. La Fontaine believed in friendship as he believed in nothing else; he wrote "Les Deux Amis" and the line addressed to a woman:

Le don d'être amie
Vulgré Jupiter même et les temps orageux.

THERE can now be little doubt that "Summer Time" in England has come to stay. When all the clocks in the country were put back to their winter status, on the night of Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, last year, there was a very general feeling that the scheme had proved all that had been claimed for it. Now, there are those who advocate that the clocks shall be put forward this year much earlier than they were last year. Indeed, the tendency is so much in that direction that it becomes a question whether permanent "Summer Time" would not be a just solution of the whole matter. It is true that, in mid-winter, there would not be enough daylight to go round, anyway; but it would mean only the transference of an hour of artificial light from the evening to the morning.

IF ONE takes the word of the astronomers or almanac compilers for it, spring will begin on March 20, at 11:30 p. m. On that date, and at that hour, persons having poems entitled "Beautiful Spring" may, if they desire, mail them to the newspapers without violation of any literary canon. But, as a matter of fact, there is but one dependable and invariable rule with relation to the change in seasons that is now impending in many lands. Pioneers, early settlers, "old-timers," lifelong observers, people of wide experience, and so on, have now very generally come to the conclusion that, throughout a wide area of the United States, at least, spring does not arrive until the early summer is well advanced, and that, even then, its coming may be delayed.

A KANSAS editor states deliberately that a man is always afraid of a woman who knows more grammar than he does, and another Kansas editor, falling into agreement, adds that a man is equally afraid of a woman who knows more mathematics than he does. Of course, this might be strung out to an interminable length, but it would all resolve itself into the point that women who know more than men must be tactful in revealing what they know, if they would not drive men who know less than they do away.

ACCORDING to Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, of the United States, there are now more than 200,000 motor cars registered in California. This is equal to one for every fifteen persons in the State, while the sale of power-driven vehicles goes on at a record pace. The time seems within measureable distance when it will hardly be worth while to call on anybody in the Golden State, on a pleasant afternoon, since everybody will be out.

SOME one who reads these notes would like to know whither the crows in the United States migrate. Presumably to the South; how far South it would be hard to say. Stray crows are among the harbingers of spring in the northeastern part of the United States. By "growing time," like the rooks in England, but unlike the crows in that country, they assemble, often in large flocks, in roosts or rookeries. One of these on the Potomac River is said to contain something like 40,000 of the birds in time of general reunion. They leave, in the gray of the morning, in clamorous crowds for their feeding grounds, which may be a great many miles away from the rookery, flying high in fine and low in foul weather. The term "rookery" is used a great deal more broadly in the United States than in the United Kingdom, where it is, properly, a roosting place for rooks.

APPROPOS of rookery, in the broader sense, or as a general resort for noisy birds: after the great fire in Chicago, in 1871, a temporary two-story brick city hall was erected on Adams Street. Behind the structure was an alley, and fronting on this were the headquarters of the police department. Here mounted inspectors and captains from outlying precincts arrived daily to report to the chief, and in the alley secured their horses and tied feeding bags on the heads of the animals. Many oats were spilled, and pigeons, sparrows, and birds of nearly all other species, but seldom a crow, enjoyed rich repasts from the overflow. So great was the racket that first this particular corner of the building, and then the building as a whole, was given the name of "Rookery." Years afterward, when a skyscraper was erected on the site, the structure took over the nickname, and is known as The Rookery today.